The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Landing of American Fillibusters in Cuba.

Spanish Officers in Sympathy with the Insurgents.

The Army in Spain to be Filled by Conscription.

Debate in the House on the Tenure-of-Office Law.

The Repeal Bill Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Appointment of Federal Officers for New-York City.

CUBA.

Landing of American Fillibusters—The Volunteers Deserting to the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 25.

A Commission has arrived here from Trinidad and had an interview with the Captain-General. They made complaint against Señor PATRIO, the Governor of Trinidad, to the effect that he was acting disloyally, that he purposely sent troops to places where there was no enemy, and that, in their belief, he has sold himself to the insurgents. Similar accusations have been lodged against Señor MONDAOS, the Governor of Villa Clara, and Colonel MENDUINA, commanding the forces in the field near Remedios, is charged with open complicity with the insurgents.

Several expeditions from the United States, well supplied with arms, are known to have landed on the Cuban shores within the past few days and joined the rebel armies.

Four companies of the Fourth Mobilized Battalion, composed principally of volunteers, who were sent to the field for active service, have gone over to the enemy.

The advance guard of General LETONA recently suffered a defeat near Cienfuegos.

The Spaniards are secretly urging the home Government to arm the blacks.

Three men were killed during the disturbances of last Sunday, it is said, for replying to the insults of Spaniards.

A great crowd of Spaniards cheered over the execution of the Cuban ROMERO. He was shot on the wharf, in sight of the prisoners who were leaving for Africa. The volunteers had furiously demanded his life.

The impression still prevails that Santiago de Cuba has been taken by the rebels, and it is reported that there are fresh outbreaks near Matanzas.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 25—Evening.

CASTELLANOS, the noted rebel chieftain and blockade-runner, was brought here to-day a prisoner. He was captured near Gibara at the head of a band of insurgents. The report that he was connected with brig *Mary Lowell* expedition was incorrect. The Spaniards charge CASTELLANOS with committing horrible atrocities on Cubans and Spaniards indiscriminately. When the *Mary Lowell* was captured, most of the men belonging to the expedition were on shore at Ragged Island, where they have since remained. It is reported that they are suffering for want of food and clothing.

The Government here has received information that steamers are fitting out at some point on the coast of Florida for the purpose of running the blockade and conveying reinforcements and supplies to the rebels. Cruisers have been sent out to watch and intercept them.

The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's steamship *Teutonia* sailed to-day for New-Orleans.

SPAIN.

The Army to be Filled by Conscription—The New Constitution.

MADRID, Thursday, March 25.

The Conscription act, which was passed yesterday by the Cortes, prescribes that no more men shall be raised by means of conscription than are actually required by the Government to fill up the ranks of the army to their standard strength. The Minister of War had previously demanded authority to raise 25,000 recruits for this purpose.

By the draft of the new Constitution presented to the Constituent Cortes yesterday, the Senators are to be elected for twelve years, and not for thirteen, as before stated.

MIRAMON, who was at the head of a band of Canlists, near Almeria, has been captured. He made no resistance, and his followers have dispersed.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez Desires to Cede Paraguay.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.

Buenos Ayres papers say it is rumored that President LOPEZ desires to cede Paraguay to the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Steamship Companies and the United States Mails.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.

The steamship companies, which at present have contracts for carrying the mails between Great Britain and the United States, have declined to modify the terms of their late contract, as suggested by the Post Office Department.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has advised the Hudson Bay Company to accept the proposition of Earl GRANVILLE, the Colonial Secretary, and cede their territorial rights in British North America for £300,000, considering it the best offer they can obtain.

ROME.

Action of the Pope.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.

The Pope has invited the sovereigns to send ecclesiastics to represent them in the General Council of the Church at Rome.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Rumored Annexation.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, March 25.

The Government of Prince Edward's Island have been notified by imperial authority that it is not competent for that island to enter into negotiations with the United States with a view to reciprocity, without the cooperation of the other British North American Provinces.

Brutal Conduct of One of the Keepers at Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, March 25.

MONTAGN DEAN, a convict, died at Sing Sing Prison this morning. Last Monday he was standing at the door of the South foundry looking out, when a keeper named BUCKINGHAM ordered him to his work. DEAN, not moving as fast as his keeper wished, the latter told him to go to the principal keeper's office and get a cage put on. DEAN, who had been but a few days out of the hospital, begged the keeper not to punish him then, but to wait until he was well. The keeper then took him to the shower-bath, the convict all the while begging him to wait until the doctor came; the keeper, refusing to listen, showered him until he could hardly stand, and then beating him with a rope, locked him in a dark cell, where he was taken sick, and removed to the hospital, dying at the latter place this morning. He was 22 years old, and a native of England, his only friend in this country being a convict, who wept like a child when the facts came to his knowledge. BUCKINGHAM, the keeper, has been removed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Release of the John L. Stephens—New Gold Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 25.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* having been released by the revenue authorities, has arrived from Sitka.

Great indignation is expressed by the residents of Alaska at the conduct of Mr. KETCHUM, the Collector of Customs. It is hoped he will be relieved from further duty in that department, where he only obstructs the commerce.

Immense discoveries of gold placers are reported on the mainland, 120 miles from Kodiak Island, in latitude 61° north, and longitude 100° west from Greenwich.

Three several discoveries have been made. The first on Kuyack River and Chigmet Mountain, the second about sixty miles above Sitka, the third on an island, the name of which is unknown.

The mines, on account of the climate, can only be worked five months in the year. Fine specimens of gold from these mines are on exhibition here by parties who return as soon as they get an outfit.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A Janitor of Girard Hall Bound and Murdered—No Solution to the Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 25.

Last evening the body of JOSEPH W. SMITH, janitor of Girard Hall, corner of Sixth-street and Girard-avenue, was found in the building with his hands and feet tied and a pistol bullet in his head, which caused his death. He was an unmarried man and lived in the building. His watch and a small amount of money were found on the floor. It is impossible to tell whether it is a case of murder or suicide. The cords around his hands and feet were not sufficiently tight to prevent him from firing the pistol which was found beside him with one barrel discharged. He had a scarf tied around his neck and mouth, but not tight. A tin contribution box broken open, and the fragment of a shirt-sleeve, with a wristband and sleeve-button, were found near the body, having been apparently torn off in the struggle. SMITH had fancy dresses which he hired out, and in the afternoon left the hall to get a $5 note changed, when, he said, he had hired a couple of dresses. The pistol found discharged did not belong to SMITH, his own pistol, loaded, being in the same room. The deceased was subject to fits, but none had recently occurred. The Coroner and detectives are investigating the mystery.

An investigation of the murder elicits the following facts: A card found in the pocket of the deceased contained the name of a gentleman connected with the Water Department. This gentleman called upon Chief ENEU and stated that he engaged a costume from SMITH yesterday morning, paid him for it, and was to call again last evening. He left Germantown at 4 o'clock and reached the hall about 5. He rang the bell but could get no response; he then tried the door and found it unfastened. He entered and found the bedroom in disorder. The tin box mentioned in the first dispatch was lying on the floor. He then looked around the large room, but saw nobody, and upon observing his bundle hanging upon the wall, took it and left. The body was lying in such a position, and was so covered, that it would scarcely be seen by a person who glanced hastily around the room in the twilight. The theory of the officials is that SMITH was foully murdered by parties who sent him down to WOLF'S store to get change for the $5 note. It is supposed that they seized him as he was entering the door of the ante-room, and struck him with a black-jack, which rendered him insensible, and then tied him to keep him from interfering with them while they searched his clothing. When examining his clothing, the pistol was probably found, and was used to kill him when it was discovered that he had not really died from the previous blows. The more the investigation is pursued, however, the deeper the mystery becomes.

LOUISIANA.

Serious Charges Against a Public Officer.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, March 25.

Upon a statement of State Senator LYNCH, State Treasurer DUBUCLET and his Chief Clerk, relative to warrants drawn by Auditor WICKLIFFE for the payment of coupons fraudulently issued, the Grand Jury today found a bill against the Auditor for misdemeanor. It appears that the fraud was discovered in January last, but upon being confronted with it the Auditor refunded the amount of the coupons. No disclosure was made until the 23d inst., Senator LYNCH giving as a reason that he feared the effect of exposure on the credit of the State. The Auditor vacated his office to-day, and the Governor has appointed L. T. DELAHIZE, a colored man, and member of the State Board of Education, as Acting Auditor.

The Sentence of the Stroudsburg Murderers Affirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 25.

In the Supreme Court, in the case of WM. BROOKS and CHAS. ORME, convicted at Stroudsburg for the murder of THEODORE BROADHEAD, the sentence of the lower Court was affirmed, and the record remitted to the Governor for further proceedings under the law.

Sad Accident in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, March 25.

Three women—a Mrs. COFFEE and her two daughters—of Still River, Mass., were run over by the cars near Groton Junction this morning while crossing the Fitchburg Railroad in a sleigh. The two daughters, between 20 and 23 years of age, were killed, and the mother very severely injured.

Terrible Affair in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 25.

Last night a young man named PINE shot a Miss HOWARD, inflicting a wound which, it is feared, will prove mortal, and then shot himself dead. Rejected love is supposed to have been the cause of this terrible act. Both were aged about twenty years, and were respectably connected.

Fatal Accident in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, March 25.

Three men were killed this afternoon, by the caving in of a bank twelve feet high, while they were at work on the new railroad from Framingham to Mansfield. Two of them, WALTER BURKE and PATRICK GARRITY, belonged in Clinton; the other, name unknown, was from Westboro.

Suicide of Count Polier in a Train—Arrival of General Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 25.

The man who shot himself in the head on the North Missouri Railroad train, near Warrenton, Mo., a few days ago, proves to have been Count AUGUSTE DE POLIER, an ex-officer of the Austrian army. He came West from New-York six months since, bringing letters of introduction to several prominent citizens. At the time he shot himself he was on his way to Fort Randall, to which place he had been invited by General HARNEY. He was buried at Warrenton, and will remain there until his friends in New-York or Europe are heard from.

General SHERIDAN has arrived here.

A Serious Canal Break at Port Ben.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, March 25.

A serious break has occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Port Ben, carrying away the aqueduct at that place. The opening of the canal will therefore be necessarily delayed several days.

A Murderer to be Executed.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, March 25.

The Governor has issued a warrant for the execution of LEWIS LANE, a wife-murderer, April 29. The murder was committed in Alleghany County.

Pennsylvania Ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, March 25.

The House has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by a strict party vote. The Senate had previously done so.

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill in the House—Appointment of Officers for New-York—The Quakers and the Indian Question.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

The Tenure-of-Office act came back to the House to-day and lay on the Speaker's table until nearly 3 o'clock, while crowded galleries waited impatiently to see what would happen when two such irascible natures as BINGHAM and BUTLER should each endeavor to make each a separate disposition of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER got the floor, and moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. BINGHAM moved to concur in the Senate amendment. Mr. BUTLER, having an hour's time, yielded to LOGAN and C. C. WASHBURN, who supported the reference, and then to Mr. FARNSWORTH, who moved to concur, with which Mr. BINGHAM agreed. There was a very unsettled feeling in the House, and many members were at a loss which way to vote. The Democrats were in a quandary. They wanted to further the prospect of a repeal, but they did not want to be found voting with BUTLER. Finally BUTLER moved the previous question on the motion to refer, which, being seconded, cut off the motion to concur. Judge DAVIS, of New-York, then offered an amendment, instructing the Committee to insert a clause providing means whereby the constitutionality of the law might be tested at an early day. This was a very good and proper amendment, but SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, who is fond of sarcastic jokes, got the laugh on the project, and frightened many Republicans into voting against it, by ejaculating that it was an extract from one of ANDREW JOHNSON'S messages. The motion to refer was then agreed to, by yeas 95, nays 79.

This was a triumph for BUTLER, and he looked quite happy. But there was nothing significant in this vote except in its composition, which is as follows: For reference, 54 Republicans and 41 Democrats; against reference, 69 Republicans and 10 Democrats. It will be seen that the motion was carried by only sixteen votes, while there was a Republican majority of fifteen against reference. The Democrats carried BUTLER'S motion. On the conclusion of this vote, BUTLER immediately moved to reconsider, pending which, he moved to adjourn, which was carried, and the bill is thus left hanging by the eyelids until to-morrow. It cannot be acted on by the Judiciary Committee, because it is held by this motion to reconsider. It is BUTLER'S intention to-night to reconsider the matter to-morrow, move non concurrence, and ask a Committee of Conference. This may be carried, but it only needs a change of less than twenty Republican votes to carry concurrence. If the Senate amendment is not agreed to to-morrow, it will probably be settled in Conference Committee, which may carry the final result over until next week.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day added further proof to the fact that he is ready to act promptly on appointments, if Congress will untie his hands, by sending in a list of sixty nominations, some of them of considerable importance. They were divided as follows: One Treasury, one State, five Customs' Revenue, fourteen Internal Revenue, six Land Office, one Indian and twenty-six Post Office. The New-York Customs' revenue were settled by the nomination of A. B. CORNELL, of Ithaca, as Surveyor, and General MERRITT, of St. Lawrence, as Naval Officer. Although these are not the strongest appointments that could be made, they are conceded to be good and true men, and are understood to be entirely satisfactory to the Senators from New-York. Mr. CORNELL was indorsed by Senator CONKLING, and General MERRITT by Senator FENTON. A great many disappointed expectants went home by to-night's train. READER W. CLARKE, nominated for Third Auditor, succeeds JOHN WILSON, who resigned last week rather than wait and be removed. Mr. CLARKE was a member of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses from Ohio, and ranked high as an able, honest and very industrious man. The only other especially important nomination was that of EDWIN L. PLUMB, Esq., late Secretary of Legation to Mexico, to be Consul-General to Havana. The President has selected Mr. PLUMB with an especial eye to the present peculiar situation of affairs in Cuba.

PREPAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Another severe legislative joke on the Senate transpired to-day, similar to their confirmation of Mr. STEWART in the face of the law of 1789. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt was taken up for consideration in the Ways and Means Committee this morning, when General SCHENCK called attention to the fact that the joint resolution of March 17, 1864, was still in force, a better and more complete law than that proposed by the Senate. It was subsequently brought to the notice of Secretary BOUTWELL, who at once said that was all the authority he needed, and he should act accordingly. Its existence had been overlooked by the persons who were instructed to examine the statutes for this authority. The Ways and Means will therefore report back the Senate bill to-morrow and ask that it be laid on the table as being entirely unnecessary. The Senate, with all its lawyers, as Mr. SPRAGUE would say, does not seem to make very good use of its legal acumen.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS endeavored to-day to obtain a consideration for the bill in reference to Georgia, which re-establishes a provisional Government within her borders, but Mr. SHERMAN pressed the supplemental Currency bill, and the Senate, on a call of yeas and nays, decided to consider the latter measure. Upward of three hours were spent in its discussion, and a large number of amendments were successively offered, debated and rejected. Finally toward 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned for the purpose of going into Executive Session, and the subject comes up again to-morrow.

UNITED STATES DISPATCH AGENT AT NEW-YORK.

J. C. DERBY, United States Dispatch Agent, No. 50 Duane-street, having resigned his Agency, to take effect April 1, Secretary FISH has appointed EDGAR IRVING, Esq., No. 34½ Pine-street, to fill the vacancy. Mr. DERBY warmly commended Mr. IRVING to the Secretary of State for his successor. Mr. DERBY received his appointment from Secretary SEWARD early in April, 1865, and the first dispatch forwarded by him was to Minister ADAMS announcing the assassination of President LINCOLN per telegraph, *via* Portland steamer. Mr. IRVING is a nephew of the late WASHINGTON IRVING, and a warm personal and political friend of the new Secretary of State.

THE INDIANS AND THE QUAKERS.

The extent of the part which the Quakers shall take in the settlement of our Indian affairs has been greatly expanded since the three very excellent and very modest members of that sect, who arrived here early in the week, have been joined by more like Mr. STUART and Mr. WALSH, of Philadelphia, and Mr. TOBEY, of Boston. These gentlemen are accustomed to large enterprises and large successes. They have consequently agreed upon a plan, which has been developed to-day, of considerable magnitude—perhaps too great to secure the prompt assent of Congress. The delegation appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs this morning, Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, Chairman of the House Committee, being present. They brought a letter from Secretary COX, of the Interior Department, which stated that he approved their plan, and that he was at liberty to say that the President did the same. The plan in brief is this: "That Congress shall authorize the appointment of a commission of five men from the members of this sect, and shall appropriate the sum of $3,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out their objects. They propose to begin with the Sioux, the most numerous and the most warlike of the tribes, and to try the effect of their civilizing and Christianizing treatment upon them first, enlarging their operations as fast as they prove successful. In order to give this plan immediate effect, they ask that their proposition, which was carefully drawn up, be added to the Indian Appropriation bill now before the Senate as an amendment. The Committee gave the delegation a very full hearing, but took no action. Sentiment is divided upon the feasibility of the proposition. The majority concede the best intentions and the utmost good faith of those who propose it, but have grave doubts as to whether it can be successfully carried out at present to the extent proposed. There will also be strong opposition to intrusting so large a sum as is asked to any body of men, however pure, honest and patriotic as these gentlemen unquestionably are. The matter is attracting much attention, and will be the subject of further discussion and investigation.

HEALTH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A rumor of the death of Ex-President JOHNSON reached or was started at the Capitol to-day, and for a few hours caused no little excitement. It was stated at first that Governor BROWNLOW had received dispatches to that effect. But Mr. BROWNLOW, on inquiry being made of him, said that he had heard that Representative STOKES, of Tennessee, had been so informed. Mr. STOKES referred seekers of information to General BANKS, and the latter sent those who went to him to some one else. Later dispatches announced that Mr. JOHNSON had had an attack of paralysis and that Surgeon NORRIS, United States Army, who has heretofore attended him, had been telegraphed for from this city. Dispatches received from Greenville at this office at this hour, 10:15 P. M., say that Mr. JOHNSON is much better.

COMPENSATION FOR WAR LOSSES.

The House spent two hours this morning on a joint resolution reported from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, allowing loyal owners of vessels seized during the war compensation for their use and for their loss when lost. It was warmly opposed, and escaped being laid on the table by only two votes. It was finally passed by a majority of seven.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

The resolution of General BANKS to-day, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressing sympathy with the people of Cuba and declaring that Congress will support the President in recognizing the independence of that people whenever it shall have been established, has not been formally agreed upon by the Committee. It has had informal consideration, but General BANKS to-day was authorized by the Committee only to report it for the purpose of having it printed and recommitted. It will be further discussed before a conclusion is reached.

SENATOR HAMILTON.

Hon. W. T. HAMILTON, Senator elect from Maryland, was sworn to-day and took his seat, and the total number of Senators now is sixty-six. Thirty-two States are represented, and only four, viz.: Texas, Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia are without representation. The Senators elect from Georgia and the Representatives, have been denied admission to Congress on the ground that the State has failed to comply with the terms of the Reconstruction laws.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

The question of subsidizing, by the grant of the inland and ocean postages, American lines of steamships to Europe, has occupied the attention of the Senate Post Office Committee for some time past, and it is now understood that the Committee have agreed on a bill giving the moneys which may accrue from this source to no less than three different lines. This is really a subsidy to the lines, and is just the same as if the amount, whatever it may be, were taken out of the Treasury direct, as the Post Office Department requires an annual appropriation to meet current expenses. There is not much probability that any bill of this character will be passed this year. Of the lines thus proposed to be subsidized two are from New-York and one from Boston.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President occasionally seeks an hour's relaxation from the anxieties of official duties, the speeches of delegations and the entreaties of politicians, and indulges in a horseback ride. This evening he was seen near the Patent Office on Ninth-street, on the famous Jeff. Davis pony, riding unattended. His little son, Master JESSE, might have been seen on the little Shetland in the morning, accompanied by an orderly.

SECRETARY BORIE.

Secretary BORIE, who left here last night for Annapolis, on a visit to the Navy-yard, returned again this evening.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD made a speech to-day on Reconstruction, during which he sent to the Clerk's desk with great unction, and caused to be read, a letter from President LINCOLN to himself in 1862, never before made public, he said, on the subject of admitting members from the rebel States if they would but lay down their arms. Mr. WOOD claimed that this was a repudiation of the present policy of the party. When he concluded, the obliging Clerk sent him a copy of MCPHERSON'S History of the Rebellion, containing not only Mr. LINCOLN'S letter to WOOD, but WOOD'S to LINCOLN, which WOOD did not read, all printed four years ago. WOOD immediately bought a copy of the book.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

BOUNTY FRAUDS.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury to-day sent to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, a report of one of the former's clerks, detailed by him to investigate the fraudulent practices of claim agents in the collection of claims for pay and bounty in the cases of colored troops. The Auditor says he has used all means in his power to check these frauds, but owing to a want of authority to organize any detective system, he has not succeeded to the extent he otherwise might. So many fraudulent claims having lately been filed, he has suspended action upon a large number of them, and withheld Treasury certificates amounting to over $150,000, in anticipation of further legislation by Congress affording greater protection to the Government.

The Commissioner of Pensions concurs entirely in the views expressed by the Auditor. He says the report shows most systematic and startling frauds upon the Government, and unless something be done at once to correct the growing evil the Government must be the sufferer. Like the Auditor, he regards the bill introduced by Senator WILSON as of vital importance, and hopes sincerely it will meet the approval of Congress. It appears from the report and evidence that a complete system of defrauding and cheating the colored claimants prevails in and around Memphis, Tenn., and that the system of preparing and prosecuting claims by the claim agents is one of utter recklessness and fraud. The author of the report carried with him over one hundred claims for bounty in behalf of widows, as a test, and from the investigation he found nearly every claim to be fraudulent. In twenty claims where the names of the same witnesses appeared in every case as having seen all of the twenty claimants married, he found upon examination that these witnesses did not know any of the widows, never saw any of them married, and were never at some of the places where the marriages were alleged to have occurred. It appears that neither the claim agent nor the officer before whom the claims are executed, read and carefully explained to witness the papers they are requested to sign, and from the fact that these claim agents have used the runners as witnesses to several hundred marriages at places widely apart, in the same year, and sometimes in the same month, he concluded that the agent is the principal party to the frauds, and the runners generally but dupes and tools. The colored men known as runners or claim-hunters are hired by the agents to bring them claimants, and paying from $1 to $3 for ordinary claimants, father or mother, but $4 for widows. This premium is offered on widows' claims because the pension is involved in all such cases, and doubtless from the fact that the agent secures not only a large fee, but a continuous one so long as the pension may be granted, and by the way claims are now being prepared and evidence of marriage or cohabitation manufactured, a widow's claim for pensions will be presented in the case of every deceased soldier, and by the same means the agent proves the fact of marriage, he will prove the existence of minor children, issue of the soldier, and have the pension corespondingly increased. Two of the principal agents at Memphis had each for a time one of their own clerks appointed Deputy County Clerk, for no other purpose than to administer oaths in their claims. These deputies did not have access to the seal of the Court, but would simply administer the oath, then send the papers to the principal clerk for him to sign and affix his seal; and even when the authority of these deputies was revoked, and the witnesses were sent to the County Clerk to be qualified, he would ask if the papers had been read to them at the agent's office, and if they said yes, he would administer the oath, sign and affix his seal. The author of the report details at length the means by which agents conduct their dishonest business.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Edward B. Plumb, to be Consul-General at Havana; Reader W. Clarke, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury; Alonzo B. Cornell, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New-York; E. A. Merritt, to be Naval Officer for the District of New-York; F. A. Wilson, to be Collector of Customs at Puget Sound, W. T.; F. J. Babson, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Gloucester, Mass.; E. A. Palfrey, to be Collector of Customs of Salem., Mass.

The following to be Collectors of Internal Revenue: Lucien N. Coy, First District of Arkansas; Jas. A. Cooper, Second District of Tennessee; Jos. T. Smith, Second District of Mississippi; John McHurg, Fifth District of New-York; Samuel J. Roger, Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania; Robert M. Smith, Third District of Maryland; E. McCracken, Sixth District of Iowa; Isaac J. Young, Fourth District of North Carolina.

The following to be Assessors of Internal Revenue: Joseph T. Valentine, Eighth District of Pennsylvania; D. N. C. Thomas, Second District of Indiana; Julius Ennemoser, Third District of Louisiana; Joshua Thorne, Sixth District of Missouri; Daniel H. Stanton, Seventeenth District of New-York; William S. Stockley, Second District of Pennsylvania.

The following to be Receivers of Public Moneys: G. M. Ballard, at Indianapolis, Ind.; S. H. Wright, at Carson City, Nevada; Edward Vollmer, at Belmont, Nevada.

The following to be Registers:

H. F. Rice, Carson City, Nevada; Samuel Tallman, Belmont, Nevada; Abner Tibbetts, St. Peter, Minnesota.

Indian Agent, Chas. La Follet, Grand Ronde, Oregon.

And the following to be Postmasters: Samuel L. Day, Paxton, Ill.; C. Bidaman, Canton, Ill.; Thos. B. Kelly, Duquoin, Ill.; Geo. W. Miles, Petersburg, Ill.; John Cole, Georgetown, Colorado; H. P. Bennet, Denver, Colorado; Wm. T. Ward, Susanville, Cal.; Harlow L. Street, Sonora, Cal.; D. F. Brantlinger, Louisiana, Mo.; Miss Maria Champlin, Waterloo, Iowa; J. D. Burkholder, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mrs. Julia P. Walfolk, Jackson, Tenn.; Basil H. Crapster, Shelbyville, Ky.; Ina M. Stockton, Maysville, Ky.; Jos. B. Brown, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Wm. H. Perkins, Baldwinville, N. Y.; Benj. F. Hegeler, Attica, Ind.; L. R. Johnson, Carbridge City, Ind.; Wm. A. Horal, Washington, Ind.; G. W. Dennaree, Franklin, Ind.; Albert C. Houghton, Wellington, Ohio; J. W. Collyer, Coshocton, Ohio; A. R. Smith, Canton, Miss.; C. J. Gale, Corunna, Mich.; E. W. Merrill, Muskegan, Mich.; H. H. Luddish, Darlington, Wis.

By direction of the President, Brigadier-General R. C. Wood, retired, has been assigned to duty as Member of the Retiring Board, New-York.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the nominations of J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS to be Assistant Secretary of State, and JAMES H. CASEY to be Collector of Customs at New-Orleans.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., VS. JOHN S. THOMPSON ET AL.

In the above case, after listening to the arguments of counsel, the Court adjourned to Monday.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts from March 15th to 20th, inclusive:

Boston	$430,917
New-York	2,993,212
Philadelphia	242,127
Baltimore	126,014
San Francisco, March 15th to 27th	363,792
Total	$4,156,062

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....Washington, March, 25.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Hon. WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, Senator from Maryland, appeared and took the prescribed oath.

PETITION FOR THE FREEDMEN OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of CLARA BARTON, setting forth the needy condition of the freedmen in Washington, and asking Congress to give her in trust for said freedmen the refuse property of the War Department now about to be sold, consisting of old buildings, stores, &c. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to restore to the State of Georgia the republican Government elected under its new Constitution. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill directing the continuance of the Freedmen's Hospitals at Richmond and Vicksburg and in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BILL FOR THE LOANING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted a preamble to the bill introduced by him a few days ago, to provide for loaning the public money and for other purposes, and, on his motion, it was ordered to be printed with the bill, and also in separate form.

The preamble declares that the liabilities and interests of the American people imperatively demand that scarcity of capital and high rates of interest for money be speedily abated, that the Government has deposited the national banks for short periods are so much capital withdrawn from industrial and productive interests, and employed in speculative investments; and sets forth in detail the advantages to accrue from the adoption of the plan developed in the bill. The latter provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue legal-tender coin-notes, not to exceed at any time the amount of gold in the New-York Sub-Treasury, belonging to the United States, and also similar notes based on private coin deposits in the said Treasury. The reserves in the national banks are to be deposited in the New-York Sub-Treasury, together with all deposits of national banks located in other places which may be kept in New-York. A United States Council of Finance shall be established, whose duty it shall be to loan daily, on proper security, money of the United States in excess of a balance of $75,000,000 coin. This Council is also to determine at what points all drafts upon the Treasury of the United States shall be paid.

This bill, he said, if made a law, would maintain the power of the Republican Party for many years, give strength and stability to the national securities, restore our flag to the ocean, double the value of our public lands, put out of existence great bankers, great traders, great masters, great land monopolies, great manufacturers and great railroad monopolies. It would distribute all these interests more equally among the people, and would thereby restore prosperity to every branch of industry.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE CONSULAR ARD DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to provide for retrenchment and greater efficiency in the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchments.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill granting land to the San Diego Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the Senate concurred in the amendments made by the House to the bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company.

BILL TO ENFORCE THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment and the laws of the United States in Georgia.

Mr. SHERMAN objected, because he wanted the Senate to take up the bill supplementary to the act of 1864 to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had moved to take up the bill relating to Georgia, because he wished the Senate to decide definitely whether anything was to be done at this session to settle the status of that State. He thought that Congress was either treating Georgia very badly by excluding her from representation, or else was tolerating there a revolutionary condition of affairs which ought to be brought to an end.

Mr. SUMNER thought it more important that prompt action should be taken on the Georgia bill, than on the financial bill, moved by Mr. SHERMAN, because its passage was necessary for the preservation of peace in that State, and also as an example of reconstruction.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion was carried by yeas 40, nays 15.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. WILSON, authorizing an increase of $50,000,000 in the issue of circulating notes, and providing that, in making the issue, preference shall be given to banking associations in States and sections of the country not adequately supplied with banking facilities.

The amendment also provides:

That whenever the amount of United States notes and circulating notes of the national banks combined shall be in excess of seven hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the amount of such excess, until the whole amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to $350,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN explained in detail the provisions of the bill. The Committee on Finance had come to the conclusion that no more radical measure than this could safely be proposed at this time. The distribution of circulation was, of course, very unequal, but it seemed to the Committee better to equalize it gradually than by a sudden measure of general redistribution. A more radical measure would necessarily greatly disturb the business of the Eastern and Middle States, but this bill would at least supply the South and West, and upon the resumption of specie payments there would doubtless be a fair banking system established, which would prevent controversy about unequal distributions.

Mr. MORRILL moved an amendment to the fourth section of the bill, providing that when a withdrawal of circulation from one point is required to supply deficiencies at another, the revision shall be made upon banks having a capital exceeding $100,000. Lost.

Mr. MORRILL offered another amendment to the fourth section, providing that where a transfer of capital is demanded requisition shall be made for the required sum, commencing *pro rata* with banks in cities having an amount of bank circulation more than double the amount which was held in such cities by the State banks in 1860. Lost.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to amend Mr. WILSON'S amendment by authorizing an issue of four hundred million instead of three hundred and fifty million.

Mr. MORTON asked the Senator from Louisiana (KELLOGG) whether the amendment contemplated the retireing of an equal amount of greenbacks.

Mr. KELLOGG said it did.

Mr. MORTON said that that would be a direct violation of the bill recently passed pledging the United States to the payment of all their obligations in coin, and so he could not consent to it.

The propriety of withdrawing the surplus banking circulation from the Eastern States for the benefit of the South and West was debated at length upon, substantially, the same grounds as in former discussions of the same question.

Without action on the bill the Senate, at 4:10 o'clock, went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FOX presented a preamble and resolutions of the New-York Produce Exchange in relation to changes in the Bankrupt law.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. JENCKES and BENTON as additional members of the Committee on Retrenchment.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, introduced a bill granting the right of way for a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the west of the Cascade Mountains. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. DAWES rose to a personal explanation in reference to a complaint made against him by Mr. H. H. HEATH, Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico, arising out of a statement made by him (Mr. DAWES) in the New-Mexico contested election case last session. He had read a letter from HEATH, written while he was holding an official position in Washington during the war, declaring his sympathy for the rebellion, and repeated the declaration that he made on the occasion complained of, that he could have no confidence in a man who would thus—from a Northern State—tender his services to the rebellion.

STEAMBOAT AND OTHER CLAIMS.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a joint resolution relative to steamboats and other vessels owned in the loyal States, providing that the act prohibiting the Court of Claims from taking jurisdiction of claims accruing in the rebel States shall not apply to claims for steamboats or other vessels taken or impressed into the military service of the United States during the late war, in States or parts of States declared in insurrection; provided, that the claimants were loyal at the time the claims originated, and remained loyal thereafter, and were residents of loyal States; and provided such vessels were in the insurrectionary districts by proper authority. The joint resolution was explained and advocated by Mr. POLAND. It gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Washburn, of Wisconsin, Lawrence, Finkelnburg, Maynard, Hoar, Hawkins, Allison, Benjamin and Logan.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 81, nays 83.

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas 87, nays 80.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of SAMUEL H. MOORE, Fifty-seventh Veteran Ohio Infantry. Passed.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the Select Committeee on the causes of the reduction of American tonnage—Messrs. HOTCHKISS, MORRELL of Pennsylvania, JUDD, HOLMAN, CALKIN and WELLS.

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution for a commission to inquire whether the efficiency of the naval service requires the maintenance of two navy-yards at points so near together as Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Me. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT FOR GEORGIA.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to restore the State of Georgia to the republican government elected under its new Constitution. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee and ordered to be printed.

The bill recites in a pream

FIRE TELEGRAPHY.

Recent Improvements—Advantages of the System.

The systems of Fire Telegraphy now in use in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities have been working for several years, and in no case have they failed to give great satisfaction. New-York has been behind most of her sister cities. But it is proposed now to consider the subject of introducing a complete system, taking all the features which, in other cities, have proved reliable and good, and adding to them such appliances as have been brought out in the last three or four years in the science of Electric Telegraphy to perfect the reliability and usefulness of the New-York system far beyond all others. The general system consists in the setting up a number of iron street boxes at the positions designated by the department. These boxes are opened by responsible people, who are trusted with the fire key. When opened an inner box is disclosed with a bell-pull upon it. This is drawn down when an alarm is to be given, and a piece of mechanism, closed up in a third tight box, is set in action, telegraphing with automatic exactness the number of the locality, removing the possibility of false alarm by an excited or incompetent person. The message or number is instantly struck on a bell and printed on a recording instrument at the Central Office, where an operator stands ready to receive it day and night. The great accuracy of the iron box machinery enables him to read the signal the first time it is sent, although the boxes are made to repeat the signal three, four or five times as they may be adjusted. Having heard the alarm, the operator turns to another instrument of very elaborate construction, by means of which an automatically perfect alarm is sent to such places as the regulations of the department designates, it being competent to send it to every engine-house, or only a few of them—to every or only a few of the iron boxes, thus enabling the passer-by in any part of the City to hear the locality of the fire. The machine is easily able to send to one thousand places, but it is also arranged so that the immense battery usually necessary for such an extensive telegraph is not required, as it transmits successive powerful waves of electricity from the same battery to the successive lines which make up the grand system. The alarm machines are arranged to dispense with batteries now usually employed at the alarm stations—the machines being wound up and the electric current simply releasing the machinery. On this principle bells of any weight can be rung—one of half a pounds being rung during the exhibition—as easily as the smallest. These are the chief features of the general system. In addition is a system of magnets, called *test* magnets, with which it is the duty of the operator in charge to try his lines every twenty minutes—his trials being so recorded that he cannot omit any test on any line without detection, and the daily condition of all lines being recorded for reference. The improvements proposed and exhibited consist in the abandonment of the earth circuit, substituting for it the low tension metallic circuit; thus practically removing nine-tenths of the difficulties incident to telegraphy, such as escapes and high tension currents. This was very clearly demonstrated by placing two sets of lines in the earth. In one case making the earth form one part of the circuit, and in the other case burying the wires, which formed an uninterrupted metallic circuit in the earth. In one case a leak or escape completely cut off the instruments at one position of the line; in the second case no apparent effect was produced in the same instruments. Another improvement was shown to be the building of circuits of wire, so interlacing each other that no two neighboring boxes or stations are placed on the same line. A third, in the introduction of a conducting wire for dangerous places, more highly insulated than if covered with glass. A fourth, an immense improvement in the introduction of a battery, costing in maintenance less than one-fifth of those now in use, or running a year without taking to places, and giving a current so uniform as to almost supersede the usual necessity for adjustment, and facilitating the system of testing. This new system enables the operator in his office to ascertain quickly the condition of his line, so as to keep it precisely to the required standard to tell the position of breaks and troubles, being the result of the investigation of philosophers who have made the working of the cable such a wonderful success. The operator then from his office can feel the condition of all his lines, and give intelligent directions for their care and preservation.

The incidental advantages of such a system are, the establishment of a most complete system of protection from lightning. In every box is a perfect arrester, so that any amount of the fluid, having so many means of access to the ground, is easily dissipated. The statistics of several cities and towns prove this. Secondly, the setting up in each iron house of a complete telegraph office, it being easy for a skillful telegraphist, having access to the inner part of the box, to place himself in connection with the central office, sending and receiving intelligence. It is thus proposed to build the best possible lines, place upon them the most accurate machinery, take from the operator, often excited and nervous, the responsibility, the burden of confusing details, facilitate the most speedy possible reception and transmission of alarms, saving thus the precious seconds at the very commencement of a fire, giving the Superintendent, also, the amplest facilities for testing and watching his lines, bringing down the responsibility to one man, and then watching and recording his acts.

Maundy Thursday and Good Friday.

The day preceding Good Friday is known in the calendar of the Christian Church as Maundy Thursday. It was observed in the Roman Catholic churches by the chaunting of the *tenebræ* and by the extinction of all the lights on the altars. No mass was celebrated. In Italy it is common on this day for the Pope to wash the feet of twelve poor priests, in imitation of the services rendered by our Lord to his Disciples. In England Maundy loaves are still distributed from the Royal residence to all who apply for them.

To-day, Good Friday, will be observed by all Christian churches as a solemn fast. In the Protestant Episcopal churches, prayers appropriate for the day are read, and in the Roman Catholic, the mass is omitted and the *tenebræ* chaunted in its place. All the lights on the altar are extinguished, and the ornaments removed. In some of the churches a coffin is placed on or near the altar, the burial service read and the coffin then removed and deposited in one of the church vaults to be used for a like ceremony the ensuing year. The old practice of baking small loaves or buns, marked with a cross and called "cross-buns," on Good Friday, is gradually falling into disuse. A few bakers still provide them, but the consumption is small, and probably many of the rising generation scarcely know that a hot cross-bun is.

The Holy Week terminates at midnight on Saturday. In the Catholic churches high mass is celebrated. The altars are redecorated, the lights replaced and preparations made for the celebration of the glad festival of Easter.

At 3:30 P. M. yesterday a motion was made on 'Change, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, by Mr. HIRAM SMITH, that the merchants attending that centre of reunion should adjourn until after Good Friday, which motion was carried, and, as a consequence, there will be no meeting on 'Change today; and it is understood that the holiday will be observed in the same way by the other Exchanges of this City. The Gold Board and the Naval Store Trade also have adjourned.

Fire in Brooklyn.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the four-story and basement brick building, No. 48 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was discovered by Mr. L. R. FISH, one of the occupants of the house, to be on fire. The firemen were on the spot with unusual promptness, and their efforts did much to avert what at one time threatened to be a calamitous fire. The fire commenced in the basement, which was occupied by JACOB WOERHLE as a shoemaker's shop and dwelling, his stock having become overheated and communicated flame to some woodwork not sufficiently protected. Mr. WOERHLE's loss is estimated at $800; insured for $1,200 in the Fulton Insurance Company. The first floor was occupied by JOHN HEINERSCHITZ as a lager-beer saloon. He also occupied the second floor with his family, and a portion of the basement as a store-room. His loss on stock, fixtures and furniture is estimated at $8,000; insured for $2,200 in the Relief Insurance Company. The third floor was occupied by Mr. L. R. FISH, who discovered the fire, and his wife. His loss by damage to furniture by water is about $200; covered by insurance in the Manhattan Company. The fourth floor was occupied by WM. BONNERMAN and family, whose furniture was damaged to about $100; no insurance. The building stands upon ground leased from the French Church in Twenty-eighth-street, New-York, and is owned by JOSEPH T. HOWARD, M. D., of Toledo, Ohio, formerly a druggist in Brooklyn. The damage to the building amounts to about $4,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Transfer of Steamboats.

The transfer of the steamers of the Newport Line will be made to Mr. JAMES FISK, JR., during the present week. All the negotiations are complete with the exception of the signing of the papers. There are four steamers on the Newport Line, the *Metropolitan*, *Old Colony*, *Newport* and *Empire State*, and for these, it is understood, $1,000,000 has been paid. The line will be consolidated in the Narragansett Steamship Company, in which Mr. FISK has a commanding influence. The *Bristol* and *Providence* will be placed in commission on Monday, but there is some doubt whether these boats will go to Bristol or Fall River. The whole transaction will doubtless redound considerably to the advantage of the Erie Railway Company in regard to the freight traffic.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

Commissioner STONE offered a resolution, directing the Sanitary Superintendent to report to the Board the number of sick passengers, and those who had been exposed to sickness, on board the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, who were allowed to land in the City, and, further, who permitted such landing, and by what authority.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

An amusing letter, recently received by Mayor HALL, and by him referred to the Board, was then read. The following is a literal copy of the communication, excepting the omission of the name of the physician in question:

MEREDITH, N. H. March 20, 1869.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall:

DEAR SIR: Being desirous of obtaining the advise and prescriptions of a Celebrated Physician and learning of Dr. ——, No. — White st as a wonderful practistioner I ask you if you can conscientiously recommend his as an honest man and a distinghed Physician or is he an imposter if you can recommend him as the former you would oblige me ver, mutch to give me an answer to this.

Respy Yours CHAS E. BATCHELDER

The letter was indorsed as follows:

Respectfully, orthographically, and hygienically referred to the Metropolitan Board of Health.

By order of the Mayor. DANIEL S. HART.

Commissioner MANIERRE facetiously moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances, to which Commissioner BOSWORTH, with mock gravity, objected, and the matter was finally tabled.

The Malone lime-burning case, which was to have been argued, was further postponed until Monday next, to which time the Board was adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday at 11 A. M.

Part II and Part III.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Adjourned to Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Both Parts adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Over until Monday.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REALTY—TITLE EXTRAORDINARY—ESCHEATS IN KENTUCKY.

Dennis Mulligan vs. *John Corbin et al.*—This is a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and the facts of the case are quite extraordinary. About fifty years ago, a free negro, of Lexington, Ky., owned a fractional lot in that city, which, prior to 1829, Hon. Wm. T. Barry, formerly Postmaster-General and Minister to Spain, took possession of, claiming it as his property, and apparently with the consent of Brindley, the negro. This possession was continued during the life of Barry, and by the tenants of his heirs after his death (in 1835) until 1843, when, as the property of the heirs, it was sold under execution on a judgment in favor of the Bank of Kentucky, then substantially owned by the State. At the sale by the Sheriff the mother of Mrs. Corbin purchased the property, and at her instance the Sheriff conveyed the title to Mrs. Corbin for her life, in remainder to her daughter Martha. The property was occupied by that family or for its use until 1855, when a lawyer named Thos. B. Monroe, finding there was no conveyance from Brindley to Barry or other written evidence of sale, and also that Brindley left no heir, made a contract with the Auditor of Kentucky, by which it was agreed that if Monroe would procure its escheat to the State, he should have one-half of it subject to Mrs. Barry's dower. Suit was accordingly brought, and in consequence of the ignorance of Mrs. Barry on the subject of her husband's evidence of title, and the helplessness of the Corbins, no proper defence was made and the suit proceeded, judgment thereon being affirmed by the Court of Appeals on technical grounds. Soon thereafter, the Legislature of Kentucky, repudiating the Auditor's agency and authority, and disclaiming any just right to the property for which the State had once been paid, passed an act in April, 1861, releasing all claim to the property, and passing all the State's title to Mrs. Corbin, and after her to her daughter, according to the Sheriff's deed held by them. But Monroe, who was then Secretary of State, whose duty it was to present the act without delay to the Governor for his approval, failed to do so, as alleged by defendants in error, until he had gone to the Auditor and reported the recovery of possession of the property and his sale of it to the plaintiff in error. Mulligan, later in the same month, paid the share of the State in the Auditor, who thereupon conveyed the property to Monroe and Mulligan, Monroe afterward conveying his moiety to the plaintiff in error. During all this time Mrs. Corbin was in the actual possession of the property, claiming it as her own. The Governor approved the act on the day of the approval of Monroe's report by the Auditor. This action was then brought by Mulligan to enforce his equity, and he obtained judgment, which was reversed by the Court of Appeals. From that reversal this writ of error is taken, and it is here contended by the plaintiff in error that there was no conveyance to Barry by Brindley, the real owner, and that Barry and his heirs did not maintain such long and continued possession of the property as to ripen into an estate subject to levy and sale under execution against his heirs, yet there is no evidence that the execution under which the sale was made is valid, or of the authority to deed to Mrs. Corbin. It is, however, mainly urged that, as the act releasing the estate to the Corbins did not take effect until sixty days from its passage, (no day being named in the act itself,) Mulligan's title was complete before that day, and he cannot now be divested of it. The Corbins have only such title as was in the State at the date when the act became operative, and before that day the State had been divested of all title by conveyance to Mulligan in compliance with prior-existing law regulating escheats. The defendants in error contend for the regularity and validity of all proceedings placing the Corbins in possession.

Senator Davis for plaintiff in error; George Robertson, J. Beck and Moore and Bright for defendants in error.

UNITED STATES (EASTERN) DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE TORREY PATENT DOOR-SPRING.

E. S. Torrey et al. vs. *Jabez Mason et al.*—In this action it is claimed that the plaintiff and another person were the inventors of what is known as the "tortional door-spring," with the lower end passing through a bracket, for which a patent was issued in 1857. The whole title to the patent is now by assignment of the half not originally owned by the plaintiffs vested in the Torreys. The case came up to-day in the New-York District Court before Judge BENEDICT on a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from manufacturing and using a "tortional" spring, which is claimed to be an infringement on the patent of the plaintiffs. The infringement alleged, consists in the manner of fastening the lower end of the rod. Affidavits were introduced showing that by the admission of the defendants a large number of door springs claimed to be an infringement of the plaintiffs' patent had been manufactured and sold. It was claimed that there was no particular difference in the method of fastening the lower ends of the two rods in question, and for the defendants it was claimed that "tortional" door springs with the lower ends passing through brackets were in use many years before the alleged patent was issued to the plaintiffs, and that the bracket of the defendants differs very materially in principle from the bracket of the plaintiffs.

The case was argued at great length, when the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

G. M. Plympton for the plaintiffs; N. F. Waring for the defendants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. *Katharina Lehanaman.*—Gottfried Boettjer stated that the defendant, on the 8th of March, hired of him a cellar room at No. 474 Tenth-avenue, at $9 a month. She paid a month's rent in advance, giving him a $50 bill and receiving $41 in return. She did not come to occupy the room, and, two days' later, he found it was a counterfeit.

The prisoner acknowledged paying the bill to Mr. Boettjer, but said that she received it from one Charles Miller. She is just out of State Prison, and the Commissioner committed her for trial without bail.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. *Jacob Freud.*—The Commissioner dismissed the charge against Mr. Freud for fraud on the revenue, and discharged the defendant.

Before Commissioner Jones.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Counsel for the Government and for the defence in the case of the alleged drawback frauds summed up yesterday, and the Commissioner is to render his decision to-day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

AN IMPORTANT CRIMINAL ACTION ON APPEAL—WHAT CONSTITUTES THE CRIME OF MURDER—WHEN IS THE LIFE OF AN ACCUSED PARTY, "ONCE IN JEOPARDY," UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

A highly important criminal case was argued in the Court of Appeals, at Albany, before a full Bench last Tuesday. The case was that of a man named William Keefe, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, before Judge Russel, in the Court of General Sessions, of this City, in the year 1865, and sentenced to State Prison for life, which sentence he is now serving out.

Upon the argument it appeared that the prisoner was indicted for murder in the first degree (common law form of indictment) by the Grand Jury. Upon his trial the jury acquitted him of murder in the first degree, but convicted him of murder in the second degree, whereupon the presiding Justice sentenced him to imprisonment for life, from which conviction an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals by the counsel for the prisoner. When the case was reached in its regular order on the calendar for arguments, District-Attorney Samuel B. Garvin appeared upon behalf of the People, while Messrs. William F. Kintzing and John D. Townsend appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. KINTZING, in opening the argument, argued that the jury erred in convicting the plaintiff in error of murder in the second degree under the indictment, (murder in the first degree,) and the judgment must be set aside, because the indictment not setting out the commission of any felony, during which the homicide took place, it does not support the verdict and judgment; and, secondly, that in consequence of having been convicted under the indictment of a crime, to-wit: murder in the second degree, which is not generic to the superior degree. Upon the reversal of the judgment the plaintiff in error should be discharged from imprisonment, on the ground that he has been once in jeopardy under the indictment, and cannot be tried again. Mr. Kintzing said that ever since the passage of the act of 1862 (Laws of 1862, chapter 197,) creating two degrees of murder, it has been the custom of Courts to accept a plea of murder in the second degree, and to charge juries they were authorized to find a convict guilty of murder in the second degree under an indictment for murder in the first degree, because of the following statute, which says that "upon an indictment for any offence consisting of different degrees as prescribed in this chapter, the jury may find the accused person not guilty of the offence in the degree charged in the indictment, and may find such accused person guilty of any inferior degree of such offence inferior to that charged in the indictment, or of an attempt to commit any degree of such offence." It was dubious and uncertain under the act of 1862, as to what murder in the second degree was, until 1867, when this Court decided that it was "the killing when perpetrated without a design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony other than arson in the first degree," which is expressly made murder in the first degree. (Fitzgerald vs. The People, 37 New-York Repts.) Now, in order to convict a person of murder in the second degree, the indictment must charge in appropriate terms that the killing was perpetrated in the commission of some felony. In this State all offences punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison are defined by statute; each separate crime consists in the commission or omission of certain acts, under certain circumstances and in some cases with a particular intent. An indictment for these offences must charge the defendant with certainty and precision with having committed or omitted the acts under the circumstances, and with the intent mentioned in the statute. If any of the ingredients contained in the statute of definition be omitted, the indictment is fatally defective, and the defect is not cured by verdict. The indictment against the prisoner was of the ordinary common law form, and did not set forth that a human life was taken while in the commission of a felony. The act which permits a jury to find an accused party not guilty of the offence in the degree charged, and may find him guilty of any inferior degree, does not sanction the verdict. Such a finding would be proper when the act proved was the identical act set forth in the indictment, and when all the circumstances descriptive of the offence of which the defendant was to be convicted were parcels of the offence in the higher degree and were contained in the indictment, and such finding would not be proper in any other case. Its real meaning is that upon an indictment charging an offence of which the statute has presented different degrees, the inferior degrees being generic to the superior, and the indictment containing enough to apprise the accused of the lesser degree, if the evidence in the view of the jury be insufficient to convict of a superior degree of such offence, the jury may find the accused guilty of the inferior degree or of an attempt to commit the offence charged. (Didiem vs. The People, 2 N. Y. Repts.) Upon the reversal of the judgment, counsel then asked not that a new trial be ordered, but that the prisoner be discharged from imprisonment, he having been once in jeopardy under the indictment, and cannot be tried again. By the Constitution of the United States it is provided as follows: "Nor shall any person be subjected for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of limb and life;" this same provision is engrafted in our State Constitution; counsel then contended that, under the indictment, that, if the jury convicted, they had a right to find one of three verdicts, either of murder in the first degree in manner and form, and, as he stood indicted, or of manslaughter in the third or fourth degree, according to the evidence, both of which degrees were generic to the superior degree of the crime murder in the first degree, and the indictment contained enough to apprise the accused of theseflesser degrees; therefore counsel contended that where a person is tried upon an indictment which is perfect in its frame-work, for an offence of which the statute has prescribed different degrees, and the jury convict such person of a crime for which he is not on trial, and the Court accepts such a verdict, that then such person cannot again be subjected to a second trial under that indictment, for he has been once in jeopardy, nor can he be again subjected to a trial upon an indictment for any of those inferior degrees, which are generic to the superior degree, and he thought that this indictment, had such a right, provided the evidence so justified, to find, and of which they did not avail themselves. Now there are two facts in this case that cannot be disputed, the fact first, by the counsel for the people on judgment to be stayed for ten days.

Isabel H. Heath et al. *vs.* Isaiah C. Babcock; judgment for plaintiff with costs of action and $10 costs of motion, with liberty to defendant within ten days to serve an amended answer on payment of said $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 24.

By Judge Barrett.

The People, &c., *vs.* Michael Hyle; writ discharged and Hyle remanded to the House of Refuge.

Carle *vs.* Hoadley; motion granted with $10 costs.

Field *vs.* Rivett; motion denied with costs.

McElroy *vs.* Reavy; papers left with Clerk at Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 25.

By Judge Cardozo.

Havemeyer et al. *vs.* Hamann et al.; motion denied with leave to renew, &c.'

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Mary J. Bond, &c.; order confirmed for sale, &c.

Esty et al. *vs.* Embler et al.; sureties approved.

Wm. Heathcote *vs.* Georgiana Heathcote; judgment of divorce granted.

Blythe *vs.* Blythe; referred back for further testimony.

Herman *vs.* Lowenstein et al.; motion denied.

Burdett et al. *vs.* Insley et al.; motion granted on filing bond with sureties in $12,000, to each.

Wright, &c., *vs.* Rowland; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Darling *vs.* Miller; the appellant is ordered to file within ten days an additional undertaking with one surety, to justify and be approved of, and in default thereof the stay of proceedings will be vacated, costs of motion to abide the event.

Rudolph *vs.* Rudolph; divorce granted.

Borland *vs.* Armstrong; motion for attachment granted.

Adler *vs.* Doherty; motion granted, on payment of costs.

By Judge Cardozo.

Havermeyer *vs.* Haman; motion denied, with leave to renew.

The People, &c., Saner, *vs.* Allen; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 24.

By Judge Jones.

Joseph P. Steadham et al. *vs.* Watson Sandford; motion granted.

Bertram Bamback *vs.* Mathia Mahler; motion granted.

Partick M. Magee *vs.* Thomas Carey; motion granted.

William A. Kobbe *vs.* George F. Gerding; motion granted.

Francis Pramagiere *vs.* Anne Pramagiere; motion granted.

Emile B. Morele *vs.* August Destony; motion decided, with $10 costs.

Joseph M. Freck *vs.* John White et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

John G. Reiflin *vs.* Mathias Bloodgood, impleaded, &c.; motion granted without costs.

John Sinclair et al. *vs.* Mathias Bloodgood et al.; motion granted without costs.

Alexander J. Davis *vs.* Alvin Higging et al.; plaintiff allowed twenty days to settle case; defendant to be at liberty to enter judgment, but proceedings

held with more confidence, including Java, 21c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 15¼c.@17¼c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¼c.@14c., all in gold. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been active and firm. Sales, 4,673 bales, including 1,305 bales to shippers, 784 bales to spinners, 242 bales to speculators, and 1,842 bales in transit. Also, 200 bales Low Middling, April, part at 28¼c. ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25½@26	26@26¼	25½@26¼	26¼@26¾
Good Ordinary	26¾@27	27@27¼	27¼@27½	27½@27¾
Low Middling	27¼@28	28@28½	28¼@28½	28½@29
Middling	28¾@29	29@29¼	29¼@29½	29½@29¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts, thus far, this week	6,534
Receipts last week	12,047
Receipts preceding week	14,856
Receipts since Jan. 1	223,529
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,027,906
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Jan. 1, 1869	60,749
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	249,672
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,832
Estimated stock on hand here	121,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,842,000
Receipts as all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	924,000
Exports same time last year	1,198,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,737
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	393,000
Estimated stock same time last year	325,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,803
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in brisk demand at firmer prices, including: Jersey, Extra brands, 29c.; State and Pennsylvania, 27c.@28c.; Ordinary Western, 25c.@26c.; Western, by Express, 26c.@28c.; Canada, 25c.@26c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are in reduced supply; choice lots selling at high figures. We quote: Apples, Russett, $4 75@$5; Apples, Common, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Greening, $6 50@$7 50; Apples, Baldwin, $6@$6 50; Apples, Spitzenburg, $6@$6 50; Apples, mixed lots, $5@$6; Cranberries, $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are firm, with a light supply on the market. Peeled Peaches are more inquired for, with a light stock of choice on hand. Berries are scarce and wanted. We quote: New Apples, State, 14c.@15c.; New Apples, Western, 13½c.@14½c.; New Apples, Southern, 11c.@12½c.; New Peaches, prime, 29c.@30c.; New Peaches, good, 21c.@25c.; Peaches, common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 16c.@17c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@13½c.; Blackberries, 22c.@23c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, pitted, 40c.@42c.; Plums, 27c.@28c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair request, particularly the low grades, which have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 8,450 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 15; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 30@$6 70; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $6 70@$7 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 35@$8 85 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 15
Extra State	6 35@7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25@9 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 35@6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@9 85
Extra Genesee	7 40@9 85
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 50

Southern Flour is in demand at stronger prices: sales have been reported since our last of 475 bbls., at $6 40@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra. ℔ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at $6 75@$9 as extremes, for old, and $8 50@$10 50 for new Extras. ℔ 196 lbs.; sales, 225 bbls. and 200 sacks. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $5@$7 10 for very inferior to choice. ℔ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Cornmeal is in more demand at $4@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 55 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl.; sales, 1,450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very dull at $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand and held firmly. Winter has been in more favor. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 72½@$1 95; Poor White State at $1 61; Amber State and Western at $1 55@$1 63; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 44¼, in store and afloat; and White California at $1 59@$1 62½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, partly for shipment and on speculative account, at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at 86c.@88½c. for New Mixed Western; 88½c. @90c. for Old do.; and 81c.@91c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition. ℔ bushel. Rye is in limited demand, at $1 32½@$1 37½ ℔ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Barley is quite dull at previous prices. Barley Malt rules quiet at $2@$2 10 ℔ bushel. Oats are in lively request and rather dearer; sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels Western at 73½c.@74½c., in store, and 75c.@75½c., afloat. ℔ bushel. The Bean trade is dull, and prices are lower. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $1 15@$1 20; Beans, Marrows, prime, $3 50@$3 75; Beans, Mediums, prime, $2 60@$2 75; Peas, Canada, free, $1 55@$1 60. ℔ bushel. Peas, Southern Black Eye, ℔ bag, $3 25@$3 35.

HAY—Sale Hay is in more request at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 85c.@$1 15 for poor to prime, for local use. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 75c.@$1 10 for long and short ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at previous figures, including American, 5c. @12c. for New, and 2c.@8c. for Old. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c. @10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@ ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet since our last, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@42½c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@88c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand and irregular, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52½c. ℔ gallon; Rosins at $5 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 35@$2 90 ℔ bbl.; Tar at $2 75@$3 ℔ bbl.; Pitch at $2 75@$2 90 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand and firm, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2 00@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 70; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 06; Olive at $1 50 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in brisk request, and quoted decidedly stronger and buoyant since our last, at 19¾c.@20¾c. for Crude in bulk; 22¾c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 31c.@34¼c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The Potato market is quiet, stock is large and prices are weak. We quote: Monitor, $1 50; Buckeye Blow, $2 25@$2 50; Early Rose, $2 25@$2 75; Prince Alberts, $2 25@$2 50; Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $5 50@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Onions, Red, $6@$8; Onions, Yellow, $6@$8; Marrow Squash, $5@$5 50; Russia Turnips, $1 50@$1 75 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is without change. Trade is light, but sufficient to absorb the small supply. We quote; Dressed Poultry: Turkeys, 20c.@24c.; Geese, 12c.@16c.; Ducks, 20c.@25c.; Chickens, 18c.@24c. ℔ lb. Game—Prairie-hens, 75c.@$1; Ducks, ½ heads, $1@$1 12; Ducks, canvas backs, $1 50@$2 ℔ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but held more firmly. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@$31 87 closing at $31 75 for New Mess; $31@$31 50 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 75 for Prime Mess; $31 for Thin Mess, and $26 25@$27 25 for Prime and Extra Prime. ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are inactive at 13¼c.@13¾c. for Western, and 13¾c.@14c. for City. ℔ lb. Cured Meats are in demand at uniform prices; sales equal to 225 packages, at 16¼c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, chiefly at 16¼c.@16¾c. for Pickled, and 12¾c.@13¾c. for Shoulders. ℔ lb. Bacon is in less demand at former prices; sales 110 boxes, including Cumberland at 16¼c.@16¾c., and Short Rib at 16¾c.@17c. ℔ lb. Lard continues very quiet at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 725 tierces and 100 bbls., at 17½c.@18¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¼c.@18¾c. for City, and 18¼c. for Prime Western Steam. ℔ lb. Beef has attracted more attention and has been quoted somewhat firmer. We quote: $12@$13 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 250 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $25 @$29; Indian Mess at $26@$30; Tierce. Beef Hams have been in demand at $25@$31 ℔ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, notice thus:

The total reported receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 6,442 packages, which, if all merchantable Butter, would be light and insufficient: but it should be noted clearly that the entire receipts of the past two weeks, which have been greater than expected, are composed of an extremely light supply of good to fine State; and the balance, of the lowest grades of Canada stock and other refuse butters from various markets, that have been called and centered in this market by the high prices current—the great bulk of which is utterly unfit to be used for anything but grease, and has no actual bearing on Butter. The entire country is completely despoiled of stock, and a fair trade actually exists in supplying the country with Butter from this point. The entire Eastern and Southern markets are comparatively bared of Butter, and the whole will have to be supplied from the very limited stock now on this market for a full month, which demands, coupled with local wants, must leave this market scantily supplied, as the intense cold and heavy snows in the interior will cause new crop to be scant and lengthen the time for the use of old crop. The market closes with greater tone and strength.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	50 @53
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	46 @48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	44 @47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	43 @46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	42 @45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb.	50 @55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	43 @45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb.	45 @48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb.	42 @45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	42 @45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	40 @43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	33 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb.	25 @27
Western Rolls, ℔ lb.	25 @35
Canada Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	33 @43
Canada Common, ℔ lb.	24 @27

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 1,536 packages. We have to note an improved demand for Cheese for local and coastwise trade, and greater firmness in the market. There has been some inquiry for export; but we hear of no transactions, as holders remain firm at our quotations, which are above the limits of exporters. The chances now favor the closing out of the present crop of Cheese at full prices. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	21 @22¼
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	21 @22¼
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	19 @20
Orange County Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

SUGARS—The inquiry for desirable lots has been good, and prices have favored sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@12c., and 965 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@14c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active request at from 14¼c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also, 29,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½@18½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull at 95c., free. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less buoyant to-day. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 1,000 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 4d. ℔ bushel.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds,

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. The Principal and Interest of said Bonds guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted by law to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS,
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK..... } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at this office.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 26th day of March, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st prox.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1869, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115¾	116	5-20 Coupon, 67	113¾	113¾
Coupon, 1881	116	116¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	113¾	113¾
5-20 Regis, 1862	113	113¾	10-40 Regist'd	104¾	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	118¾	118¾	10-40 Coupon	105¼	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	114¾	114¾	Gold	131¼	131¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	116¾	116¾	U. S. Cur. Fac.	104	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113¾	113¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND GOLD PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO., No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1869.

Cash capital Jan. 1, 1869	$300,000
Cash surplus Jan. 1, 1869	126,073
Assets	$426,073
Liabilities:	
Losses in process of adjustment	$20,927

E. J. LOWBER, President.
E. S. BROWN, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE UNION SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

This bank being fully organized under the National Banking law, and having received a certificate of authority from the Comptroller of the Currency, will open for business on

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869.

J. R. TERRY, President.
M. FRIEDMAN, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Ward's, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon MONDAY, April 5, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on TUESDAY, April 6, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st of April, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the office of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

The undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-York, hereby give notice that the books of subscription will be opened on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at the Bank of the National Commonwealth, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and that the same will remain open until the whole capital stock, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, has been subscribed.

E. MORTIMER DEEY,
EDWARD HAIGHT.
H. W. RISLEY.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1869, at noon. The polls will remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened subsequent to the day of election.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 23, 1869.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad income bonds, April 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Also, coupons of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due April 1, free of Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

THE SAINT MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Saint Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Directors' Room of the Albany City National Bank, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN N. DENISON, Secretary.

BOSTON, March 15, 1869.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen Directors of this Company, constituting the third class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April next, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT THE MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Companies, held on the 19th day of March, 1869, the consolidation agreement was ratified and approved. The name of the new Company extending from Erie to Toledo is Lake Shore Railway Company. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND Scrip and Government Securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, THE 24th inst., in going from Bleecker-st. to 19th-st., through Broadway, a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing United States coupons, a small sum of money, and a Valentine & Butler check-key. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Saxton & Rogers', No. 18 New-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF MACHINES FOR covering bonnet wire or silk corn with reels, spools and bobbin; all in good order; will be sold low for cash. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 140, Pawtucket, R. I.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of, can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 63 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DOMINICK MULLANY, who left Boyle County, Roscommon, Ireland, about 30 years ago; he will hear of something to his advantage by addressing his brother, JAMES MULLANY, No. 345 1st-av., N. Y. Ohio and Chicago papers please copy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, to place herself with an American family leaving for Europe; she has lived two years in the capacity of seamstress and assistant nurse with her present employer, one year of this time in Europe. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 East 15th-st., where she will receive the highest testimonials.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, &c., or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Call at No. 1,323 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; is good tempered and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 11 and 1, at the house of her present employers, No. 3 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker going out by the day, a few more engagements; cuts and fits in all the latest styles. Noted addressed Dos. 327 7th-av., in the paper store, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a hotel, clubhouse or boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; best of reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 250 Mulberry-st., near Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 439 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would assist in the care of children or sew; four years' reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RE-spectable young women, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as first-class chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 57th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or plain seam stress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a capable, industrious girl; is a respectful, obliging and trusty servant; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a situation in a private family; would be willing to take care of grown children; sews on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 Gramercy Park.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 241 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RE-spectable young Scotch woman as wet nurse. Apply at REFORMERS' Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook, washer and ironer; good references; would go to the country. Call at No. 82 King-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse, and can do plain sewing; is kind and good to children; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 316 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do French fluting and finest muslins; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent laundress in a private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 206 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK; no objection to assist in plain washing; willing to go in the country. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 16 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as laundress in a private family. Apply at her late employer's, No. 29 West 26th-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employers', No. 337 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTestant girls—one as child's nurse, the other as chambermaid or waitress. Call for two days at No. 115 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AND HIS wife, situations; the man as coachman and groom, and the woman as cook, or to do general housework; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; understands taking care of green-house, grapery, fruit trees and is capable of taking charge of a small place; no incumbrance of family. Address P. D., Portchester Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a competent man; long experience; first-class driver; willing and obliging; good reference from his last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single German; fully understands his business in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, vegetables and fruit; has good reference. Address F. U., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, honest and industrious man, who understands his business well; the best of reference given; City or country. Address M. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man of many years' experience in this City; has the best of City reference as to capability, sobriety and honesty. Call on or address J. D., No. 6 West 45th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate florist, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or as coachman and groom; first-class driver; willing and obliging, with good reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at stables, No. 5 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by one who thoroughly understands his business; best references. Address J. G. H., corner of Classon-av. and Douglass-st., Brooklyn, for two days, or Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and plain vegetable gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful; reference from his last employer. Address J. B. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CAMILLE. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ALADDIN. THE WONDERFUL SCAMP. Evening—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
NARCISS. Leading character by Mr. F. Haase.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
DAVENPORT BROTHERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING PARK.
3d-av., near 64th-st.
EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

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Ten copies	15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship companies carrying United States mails decline to accede to the request of the Postmaster-General to modify the terms of their contract.

The draft of the new Constitution presented to the Spanish Cortes yesterday provides that Senators are to be elected for a term of twelve years.

The Hudson Bay Company has been advised by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE to accept the proposition of the Earl of Granville, the Colonial Secretary, and cede their territorial rights in British North America for the sum of £300,000.

The Pope has invited the Sovereigns of Europe to send delegates to the General Council.

MIRAMON has been captured near Almena. He made no resistance, and his followers were dispersed.

No more men than are required to fill up the ranks of the army are to be conscripted in Spain.

CASTELLANOS, a noted rebel chieftain, has been captured by the Spanish troops. He is charged with horrible atrocities committed on both friend and foe. The Americans who were landed on Ragged Island are reported suffering from want of food and clothing.

Mail news from Havana is dated March 20. Our correspondent's letter announces the adoption, by the revolutionists, of a new system of warfare by devastation, and contains full particulars of recent cable dispatches in regard to the progress of the insurrection, sketches of the most prominent Cuban leaders, and variety of interesting miscellaneous news.

CUBA.

The news from Havana is very exciting. Several companies of American fillibusters, well armed and equipped, had made a landing and joined the rebel forces. The advance guard of the Spanish army had been met and driven back, with slight loss, by the insurgents. Officers high in command of the Spanish forces, are known to be in sympathy with the rebellion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, Senator elect from Maryland, appeared and took the prescribed oaths. Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of CLARA BARTON, who wishes to hold in trust, for the benefit of the freedmen of Washington, the funds arising from the sale of the refuse material of the War Department. The petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. RICE introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to restore to the State of Georgia the republican form of government elected under its new Constitution. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to provide for retrenchment and greater efficiency in the Diplomatic and Consular system. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the Senate concurred in the amendments made by the House to the bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company. Mr. SPRAGUE submitted a preamble to the bill for loaning the public money. The bill provides for a Council of Finance, whose duty it shall be to loan daily, on proper security, the money of the United States in excess of a balance of seventy-five millions of coin. The Senate then discussed Mr. WILSON'S amendment to Mr. SHERMAN'S Financial bill. Mr. WILSON calls for an issue of $50,000,000 in circulating notes, preference to be given to banking associations not adequately supplied with banking facilities, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cancel notes in excess of a stipulated sum. Mr. SHERMAN explained in detail the provisions of his bill. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and an adjournment followed soon after.

In the House, Mr. FOX presented a series of resolutions from the New-York Produce Exchange in relation to changes in the Bankrupt law. Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill in regard to the payment of claims for steamers destroyed during the war. It gave rise to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, LAWRENCE, FINKELBURY, MAYNARD, HOAR, HAWKINS, ALLISON, BENJAMIN and LOGAN. The joint resolution was then passed. Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment in Georgia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then took up the bill to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government, which was under discussion yesterday. Mr. WOOD addressed the House in opposition to its passage. At 3:15 o'clock the bill was laid aside, and, on motion of Mr. BUTLER, the Tenure-of-Office bill was called up. A hot discussion followed, in which BUTLER, LOGAN, WASHBURNE, DICKEY, FARNSWORTH and BINGHAM participated. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee—yeas 95, nays 79.

GENERAL.

Honolulu papers learn from Kona that on Jan. 23 early risers in Kona and Kau witnessed several jets of red-hot lava thrown high into the air from the terminal crater Mokuaweoweo, on Mauna Loa. The first fire was seen half an hour before sunrise, and could be seen until daylight, and smoke about the top of the mountain rendered it indistinct. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt during the week. The shock felt at Kaalaea, on the island, on Jan. 19, was not remarked at Hawaii.

Hon. H. L. DAWES, member of Congress, declines to accept the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, made vacant by the appointment of Judge HOAR as Attorney-General.

DAVID BERLIN, late a harbor-master of St. Louis, Mo., was sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday for embezzling city funds.

A sleighing party, consisting of a Mrs. COFFEE, of Still River, and her two daughters, were run over by a train of cars near Groton Junction, Mass., yesterday. The daughters were instantly killed and the mother severely injured.

One of those mysterious affairs that startle the community for a time occurred yesterday in Philadelphia. The janitor of Girard Hall was found dead in his room, with his hands and feet tied. A pistol bullet had penetrated his brain and the weapon lay at his side. The affair is being investigated, but every step seems shrouded in mystery.

A young man named PINE shot a Miss HOWARD, in Boston, yesterday, inflicting a wound supposed to be mortal, and immediately blew out his brains. Rejected love is supposed to have been the cause. Both were respectably connected.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania yesterday affirmed the sentence of WILLIAM BROOKS and CHARLES CRANE, who were convicted at Stroudsburg of the murder of THEODORE BROADHEAD.

A break occurred yesterday in the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Port Ben. The aqueduct was carried away, and the opening of the canal will be delayed several days.

The investigation was resumed yesterday at Castle Garden, by the Commissioners of Emigration Committee, in the case of the badly-treated passengers on board CHARLES H. MARSHALL & Co.'s ship *James Foster*, from Liverpool. An adjournment took place until Monday, after two witnesses had testified.

A large mass meeting was held last evening at Steinway Hall, in behalf of Cuban independence. Resolutions setting forth the grievances by which the present struggle was induced, and declaring that it is the duty of the United States Government to recognize the belligerent rights of the insurgents at the earliest possible moment, were adopted. Stirring addresses were delivered by Mayor HALL, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, PAUL DU CHAILLU, JOHN SHERWOOD and ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN.

The United States Grand Jury came into court yesterday morning, and returned eleven indictments against various persons.

A private meeting of committees from the employing and journeymen printers took place yesterday at the Astor House, for the purpose of considering the scale of prices proposed by the latter, but no thorough conclusion was arrived at.

United States Marshal NODINE has arrested JAMES GLENN, carpenter; WM. CRUTHERS, boatswain; and JOSEPH MURPHY, the third mate, all of the ship *James Foster, Jr.* They were taken before Commissioner JONES, who held them for examination to take place to-day. They were taken to jail.

Ex-Mayor JAMES HARPER was thrown from his carriage on Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, about 5 P. M. yesterday, and so seriously injured that he could not be removed to his residence. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. At the time of the accident, which was caused by his horses becoming frightened and running away, his daughter was in the carriage with him. She was not badly injured.

We publish this morning an extended exhibit of the business done during the year 1868 in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, from which it will be seen that 772 persons were tried during the year for various crimes, of whom 674 were convicted and 98 were acquitted. We also publish a comparative table, which conveys the startling information that there is a large army of criminals who have been arrested by the Police totally unaccounted for by the records of the Courts.

The Stock and Gold Exchanges have decided to suspend business to-day, being Good Friday. The Produce Exchange resolved to do likewise, and gave formal notice to this effect, but it reconsidered its action and finally concluded to have its doors thrown open as usual.

Cotton was active and firm yesterday. Breadstuffs were in more request and generally stronger in price. Provisions were quiet. Groceries fairly active. Petroleum excited and higher. Freights dull.

Secret Political Caucuses.

We can perfectly understand Senator CONKLING'S annoyance, first at finding remarks made by himself in secret caucus reported at all, and next at finding them reported incorrectly; and consequently we do not at all resent his censure of this journal for the share it is charged with having had in both offences. We should be very glad if it were the custom, and would become the rule of the newspaper Press, to abstain from making any reports, or attempting to give any account, of what is said and done in such secret meetings. We cannot think it any part of the legitimate functions of journalism to play the spy, for the edification or amusement of the curious public; and we should be very glad, therefore, to be relieved from the necessity of reporting any but the public action of public bodies. But it is very clear that the public, which really makes the law for journalism, will not be content with such a discharge of its duties:—and no newspaper which restricts its publication of news within such limits can be sustained in so doing,—while there are any which do otherwise as there always will be.

It thus becomes a necessity for a newspaper to learn all it can about secret proceedings in political caucuses, secret sessions of the Senate, &c., and to print it. The necessity may not be so apparent to a Senator as it is to a journalist, but that is because they look at the subject from different points of view. It has probably occurred to Mr. CONKLING that when Senators meet in secret caucus, and exclude everybody but themselves, no newspaper can get any report of what is said or done therein *except from Senators themselves*, and they are, therefore, the parties really responsible for whatever erroneous reports may become current. It naturally strikes him as strange that any Senator should ever disclose anything said or done under such circumstances:—but *some* Senator always does and always will. We believe no treaty has ever been discussed in secret session of the Senate without getting out, of course by the act of some Senator. There are always motives to such disclosure potent enough to secure the result. It has been said that whenever there are *three* parties to a secret, it is absolutely certain that it will be betrayed:—when there are fifty or sixty it is folly to talk of "betraying" it,—or to speak of it as ever having been a secret.

The whole business of holding secret meetings of the Senate, or secret party caucuses, ought to be abandoned. It is vicious in principle and involves inevitable injustice to individuals, and to parties. There is no reason why all public questions should not, in this country, be discussed in all their phases, openly and publicly. Whatever is decided secretly is always subject to suspicion, and never commands public confidence; and we know no other way of remedying the evil from which Senator CONKLING has suffered in the present case, but by abolishing secret political meetings altogether.

About Cuba.

The Cuban "demonstration" in this City last night was a success, as a matter of course, and the eloquent speeches of HALL, BEECHER, and others, roused the enthusiasm of the assemblage. One of the resolutions called on our Government to recognize the belligerent rights of revolutionary Cuba at the earliest practicable moment. We wish, however, that the resolutions had been a trifle more correct in their substance. For example, the second resolution contains the indictment of the Spanish Government. The first of the Cuban wrongs, as specified, is "taxation without representation." But this is not correct; for though Cuba was unrepresented during the Bourbon *régime*, it is entitled to full representation in the Cortes under the present Liberal Government. The next of the Cuban wrongs specified is the "forced maintenance of Slavery;" but this is hardly correct, for the Liberal Government at Madrid has already provided for the gradual abolition of slavery, and all blacks born in the island since November last are free. The third wrong specified is the "exclusion of native Cubans from the public service," which was a true charge while the Bourbons were in power, but is untrue under SERRANO'S administration. The fourth and last special charge is "denial of the right to bear arms." But Cuba has been in revolt ever since the Liberal Government came into power, and under these circumstances, it could not be expected that the population would be authorized to arm themselves.

Cuba has had wrongs enough, certainly, and no American can desire the success of the Spanish power against the Republican and Abolitionist revolutionists; but it is unfair to charge the present Liberal Government at Madrid, which but lately overthrew the Bourbon depotism, with the crimes committed by that despotism. The very hour the Liberals achieved success in Spain, they set about the work of conferring upon Cuba the rights which they had conquered for themselves. It is but just to Bear these things in mind, even while we sympathize with every struggle against European domination on any part of American soil.

The Lamentations of Senator Sprague.

Senator SPRAGUE seems bilious. He has been attacked, moreover, of late with a remarkable *flux*, which, it is to be hoped, will relieve his mind of a good deal of the perilous stuff which seems to have troubled him, and enable him to take rather more cheerful views of political and social affairs in this country than disturb his vision just now. He has made several speeches of late of a character quite unusual in the Senate, and well calculated to attract attention and excite reflection. He thinks things generally are in a very bad way among us. Our political affairs are in bad hands. The legislation of the country is controlled by incompetent men. The people are of a frivolous, thoughtless and senseless disposition,—disposed to make light of serious things. Their clothes are good, but they don't cover much virtue. He had done a good deal,—had given a good deal in character and more in money,—to reform this state of things, but does not find his success encouraging. The political condition of the country grows worse rather than better. Peace does not prevail at the South; prosperity does not prevail anywhere. There is no content among the people. Justice does not prevail in the land. There is no protection for life or freedom with us. Immigration is falling off, and will continue to fall off because labor does not bring its fair reward. The legislation of the country is so shaped as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. In the struggle for wealth virtue is lost, and Mr. SPRAGUE ventured to say that "there was less virtue and morality in American society to-day than in any other civilized society on the face of the earth." The country is on the brink of a precipice, and Mr. SPRAGUE has of late come to doubt whether General GRANT'S election would suffice to save it.

Now, it is very bold and very commendable in Mr. SPRAGUE to say these things, if he believes them,—because they are not things which either Congress or the country likes to hear, or which many public men, whatever they may think, venture to say. They are not at all in the regular "American Eagle" strain of oratory, nor is it their aim to tickle the vanity of the American people, which is the highest object which too many of our public men are apt to propose to themselves. Mr. SPRAGUE is entitled to the credit of having courage to say what he believes to be true:—and that is about the highest credit which any American statesman can claim, or crave, nowadays.

But we hope Mr. SPRAGUE is mistaken in his opinions. We think he paints the shades of his picture too darkly, and gives too little thought to the lights by which it is really relieved. We think he is quite right in believing that we have not made the progress we ought to have made in restoring to the country the peace and prosperity which were interrupted by the war. But the task was a very great one, and its performance was impeded by obstacles of a very unusual sort. We think that the country may reasonably hope that some progress is at last possible, and that we may look for the gradual fulfillment of our best hopes. We shall either accomplish what we have undertaken, or time will show that it is impracticable or undesirable; and, in either case, we shall have gone through an essential part of the experiment.

But Mr. SPRAGUE has probably found out by this time that the part which Governments perform in promoting the public prosperity, is by no means all that is required, and that all forms and modes of government are, at best, only tentative, experimental,—attempts toward securing the best that is possible under the circumstances, and that none of them can hope to achieve a perfect state of society, or wholly to eliminate the evils which so alarm Mr. SPRAGUE in our own. We hope we shall grow out of very many of those which he denounces, and are quite sure we shall, sooner or later. We hope the people will see the wisdom of sending more capable men to our public councils,—that corruption and venality in office will grow more and more odious and less and less common, and that higher and juster views will obtain, in business relations and in social life, than now. It is in this direction that Mr. SPRAGUE, and others who share his views, must work if they would remove the evils of which he complains. Mere denunciation will not do it, nor is it likely to result in any good if it seems morbid and sullen rather than hopeful, and is not followed by active efforts to remove its cause. In a society so flexible and with resources so abundant and so easily brought into active use, as this, there can be no excuse for despair and no good reason for despondent inaction.

The New-York Offices.

The list of new officers for this port is now very nearly complete, and it is one which will command respect and approval by the character of the men who have been appointed. The list stands:

Collector, M. H. GRINNELL; Naval Officer, General MERRITT; Surveyor, A. B. CORNELL; Marshal, General PLEASONTON.

Two of these are military, and two civil appointments. The record of Generals MERRITT and PLEASONTON during the war are well known, and are in the highest degree honorable to those officers. Mr. CORNELL, the new Surveyor, was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor at the last State election, and is a young man of energy, capacity and integrity. The District-Attorneyship will probably not be changed until after the Fullerton trial, and the Sub-Treasurer may not be changed at all.

An Important Test Case—What is Murder in the Second Degree?

The release from State Prison of a score or more of persons convicted of murder in the second degree, depends upon the decision of a case which was argued a day or two since before the Court of Appeals. It seems that our juries, on many occasions where prisoners have been indicted for murder in the first degree, have hesitated to bring in verdicts of guilty of that offence, for which the penalty is capital punishment, but have satisfied their consciences by convicting of murder in the second degree. The ambiguous definitions of the crime of murder and manslaughter now on our statute book, sufficed to insure the acceptance of such diluted verdicts as those in question, the legality of which is now questioned.

The matter was taken to the Court of Appeals by the counsel of WILLIAM KEEFE, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, before Judge RUSSEL, in 1865, and sentenced to the State Prison for life. On behalf of the prisoner it was contended that though a jury may find a verdict for an offence of less degree than that set forth in the indictment, yet the degree of the offence must be generic to that charged. It has already been determined that murder in the second degree is to kill without intent while the killer is perpetrating a felony other than arson; but the indictment against KEEFE did not contain any such charge, and the verdict was therefore illegal. If the jury desired to find the prisoner guilty of a lighter offence than that of which he was indicted, they ought to have selected either the third or fourth degrees of manslaughter. These being the facts, the absolute discharge of KEEFE from custody is asked for, on the ground that under the Constitution of the United States no person shall be subjected for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

On behalf of the people, District-Attorney GARVIN denied the propositions of the counsel of the plaintiff in error, and the decision of the Court was reserved. No matter what the result of this appeal shall be, it is imperatively the duty of the Legislature to revise the Criminal Code of the State, and above everything else, to simplify the statutes which now bear upon, but do not clearly define, the numerous degrees of murder and manslaughter.

The Whisky Tax Law.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Congress, before it adjourns, will make, at least, one change in the law relating to distilled spirits; that is, to place "compounding" houses under the same restrictions, as to distance from distilleries, as apply to rectifying establishments. The existence of these "compounding shops" is the one great evil of the whisky business to-day. It is the palpable weakness in the present really excellent law, whereby salutary provisions are rendered nugatory. It furnishes evil-disposed persons with extraordinary facilities for the perpetration of fraud; and facility for stealing in the whisky business has hitherto had but one result. The distillers and their colleagues accepted the situation and made the most of it.

It is amazing that such a palpable defect should occur in a statute framed as the present was, in the full knowledge of the iniquitous tactics of the "whisky ring." But it is more amazing that it should have stood a day after the meeting of the late Congress, when experience and observation had abundantly demonstrated its corrupting and neutralizing tendencies. But there it still stands in the interest of the whisky thieves *solely*, and most of this pretence about the due enforcement of the law, and the collection of a large proportion of the tax on spirits is fand will probably continue to be, unsubstantial so long as it so stands. Every honest interest, public and private, demands that it be at once expunged from the statute book.

Had we space, a multiplicity of facts might be adduced in support of this position. We must content ourselves with one or two, however, which lead to no doubtful conclusion. A certain "compounding house" in this City, only a few yards distant from a large distillery, was privately watched a short time ago, and it was observed that every day for a week from one hundred to one hundred and twenty barrels of spirits were sent out of this place in various directions, while the proprietor of the establishment could show that he had received in that period only two hundred barrels of tax-paid spirits. What was the character of the remainder, and where did it come from? Questions really pertinent, but which we must leave the revenue officers to investigate.

Another significant fact is, that spirits coming from the hands of compounders is freely offered in the market at from five to seven cents less per proof gallon than that bearing the stamp and evidence of being tax-paid; and yet the former differs in no particular from the latter—indeed, the two are of the same essential character, and, were there not fraud in the case of one of them, would have the same market value.

Facts of this character might be multiplied, as we have remarked, all going to show the necessity of a change in this portion of the law. We conceive of no way in which Commissioner DELANO can better advance the interests of the revenue, and signalize his accession to office, than by pressing this subject on the immediate attention of Congress. And Mr. SCHENCK, to whom the country is already largely indebted for many of the valuable features of the present statute, will add to his well-merited honors if he will use his energy and tact in having the law amended in the particular referred to.

Offices in the Old Bay State.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that the Republican newspapers of Boston, and, indeed, throughout the State of Massachusetts, agree in thinking that there is no possible reason why Judge HOAR should retire from the Attorney-Generalship, inasmuch as there is no conceivable reason why Massachusetts should not have *two* members of the Cabinet. Such unanimity of sentiment is touching, and cannot fail to command the utmost deference and respect. Massachusetts has been in the habit for several years of having several members of the Cabinet, an indefinite number of foreign Missions and as many Consulships, &c., &c., as she could pick up; and we don't know that the country has been the worse off on that account.

The same reasons which have hitherto given Massachusetts so many high offices will probably continue to give her two members of the Cabinet now,—namely, the excellent character and high ability of the men themselves. The public judgment recognizes this as after all the best possible test for high office, and is quite willing to make claims of locality, State interest, &c., wholly secondary to it. And in the two members of the present Cabinet who come from Massachusetts, the country feels that it has as thoroughly good and valuable officials as could be found anywhere. Mr. BOUTWELL was well known from the outset as one of the ablest, purest and best of our public men; and Judge HOAR, who had been less in the public eye, is rapidly vindicating the eminent propriety of his selection for Attorney-General. He is an able lawyer, a man of clear and accurate judgment, and of unusual executive promptness and force.

Congress came near losing one of its most valuable members in the appointment of Mr. DAWES to the Supreme Court Judgeship vacated by Judge HOAR. But the State would have a most excellent Judge. Mr. DAWES is a sound and able lawyer, has had large experience of public life, and has an eminently judicial temper and habits of thought. Even in the most "heated terms" of political controversy through which he has passed, during his long Congressional career, he has never yielded to the passing excitement of the moment, or surrendered his own judgment to the extremes of opinion which prevailed at the time. He would have proved, we doubt not, as able, as impartial, and as upright on the bench as he has proved in Congress; and more than that even Massachusetts could not ask at his hands. But on the whole, we are glad he chose not to exchange his present position for a judicial office.

The Workingmen's Revolution.

The demonstration of the workingmen at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening was the first startling incident of a revolution which has long been pending, and which is yet to be attended with some remarkable developments. Heretofore it has moved with little noise, and has attracted neither public attention nor sympathy. The reports in the daily papers of various strikes, and a series of articles on the condition and organizations of our working classes have been the only publications bearing on this important subject, and these were extensively read only by those immediately connected and interested, either as employer or laborer, in the struggle now developing. But the scene in the crowded hall of the Institute, where several thousand practical workingmen and women listened attentively to most impassioned exposition of their wrongs, and adopted, with wildest enthusiasm, resolutions of the most revolutionary character, will demand and readily obtain public attention, and, in a large measure, public sympathy. It is one which indirectly affects, and, when its aims and claims are made clear to many who do not yet understand them, personally interests a large majority of our citizens. The movement is already one of very extensive proportions; the trades unions which were represented at Cooper Institute embrace as members fully three-fourths of the laboring classes of this City; and they are organizations which combined and arrayed, industrially or politically, form a power which it is not wise to ignore and whose strength should not be underestimated. And it must now be evident to all that this long-contemplated organization for both industrial and political purposes promises to be successful.

The objects of the meeting at Cooper Institute, as set forth in the resolutions adopted, are the repeal of the "Conspiracy Law," the amendment of the "Lien" and "Eight-hour Labor" laws, the adoption of a better system of apprenticeship, the regulation of convict labor, the extension of the trades unions and the development of the coöperative system.

The two last named will naturally result from the present agitation and the development of the antagonism now so clearly defined between Capital and Labor. Each month largely augments the numerical strength of these organizations, and increases their influence and power.

The best argument in favor of the Eight-hour law presents its social and not its industrial aspect. It gives the laborer more time for his own culture, and we believe that their leisure is wisely spent by the vast majority of laboring men. In this age of intelligence this is a powerful argument in favor of the law, but there are as strong industrial arguments against it.

The present apprentice system is not a wise one, and the workingmen are right in this protest against it. Employers can take apprentices at such ages as will not give them time to fully learn a trade before becoming free at twenty-one; and they can also discharge those who after a time show no aptitude for the trade, thus, in both ways, burdening the trade with unskilled workmen to come in competition with skilled mechanics.

The "Conspiracy law," by which laborers are prohibited from forming combinations to regulate the price of the only commodity which they have to sell, ought never to have been enacted; it is as much a disgrace to this age as the Blue Laws of Connecticut would be.

The "Lien law" is not a just one, since it discriminates against labor in favor of capital. If a manufacturer fails, it is the Banker who furnishes the capital, and the Agriculturist or Miner who furnishes the material, who are protected as creditors before the mechanic, whose skill gives capital and material their value, is secured in the amount of his wages.

Convict labor must necessarily conflict in some measure with free labor, and we do not clearly perceive how such rivalry is to be prevented. It may be modified as the workingmen suggest, but we fancy that in order to secure such modification they will have to furnish the Legislature with a plan, for the Legislature has never been able to devise one for itself.

The most important feature of the proceedings, and the most significant point in the resolutions of the meeting, is the clear enunciation of the antagonism of Labor and Capital, and the declaration that the former cannot, or at least does not, receive its just and equitable share of the joint profits of both, and that every day its share is growing less. Here is the principle involved; it is this fact which is the impulse of the movement, the incentive to action, the spirit of the revolution; and its enunciation in this manner is simply the open declaration of war. It is not a new cause of a new dissension, for both cause and its sequence are old ones, merely reproducing themselves in a new form. The battle is one which has been often fought before; but the war will be conducted under a new system this time, and to a more definite conclusion.

In the first of the series of papers on "Our Working Classes," we gave an account of the means by which capital was concentrating in the hands of the few, how large industries were swallowing up the smaller ones, and how in manufactures great and domineering corporations were being established. In the last one of that series, published on the 23d inst., we gave the other side of the picture in an account of the labor organizations intended to counteract the tendency of capital to the consolidation of the manufacturing interests. We shall watch with increased interest and chronicle in fuller detail than ever the future movements of this revolution, which is to so seriously affect all industrial interests and alter the industrial relations of the Capitalists and Laborers of America.

MINOR TOPICS.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday a large number of nominations. The high personal character of the gentlemen thus far nominated, (so far as they are known to us,) is a most agreeable feature of the list, and offers the best guarantee for the carrying out of the policy which GRANT has announced.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday was that of EDWARD L. PLUMB as Consul-General at Havana. The President could not possibly have made a better nomination for the place. Mr. PLUMB is not only a man of ability and character, but of experience in the foreign service of the Government, and is thoroughly familiar with the Spanish-American peoples and their language. For many years he served in a subordinate position in Mexico, and after the downfall of MAXIMILIAN he was appointed Consul at the City of Mexico,—where he acted for several years as *Chargé d'Affaires*. It was supposed that he would be elevated to the position of Minister to the Mexican Government, but General ROSECRANS was chosen by President JOHNSON for that place. In appointing him to the vacant Consulate-Generalship at Havana, President GRANT has shown that he appreciates the importance of the position, and the necessity of selecting a man capable of dealing with the grave questions that may arise there at any hour.

Who can help indulging in a certain sort of feeling while reading of the "Down-Easter" who was caught the other day in searching for jewelry, gold watches, silver-ware, specie and bullion through the sewers of the City? He certainly deserved success, and it seems he won it. The Police will have to watch these places hereafter, or they will be more thickly overrun with adventurers than the gold-mining districts of California. Why not issue licenses to searchers, and thus replenish the City Treasury?

The death of Ex-President JOHNSON was reported here yesterday from Washington, but the latest dispatches only indicate his serious illness. An evening contemporary had a Washington dispatch which said that the "news created a deep impression" there,—that the "expressions of regret and sympathy were profound and touching," that "full justice was done to the sterling qualities, high personal integrity and capacity of the Ex-President," and that "even his political opponents regret his untimely end." It is to be hoped that the Ex-President may live to read of these things. But, in view of his terrible personal experiences during the last four years, his sudden death at any time would not surprise us.

Mr. GRINNELL, the newly-appointed Collector of this Port, has begun to suffer the penalty of his appointment. Applications up to yesterday afternoon for clerkships in the Custom-house were reported as amounting to 8,679; for inspectors, 3,792, and for private secretary, 718. The Sun Insurance Office in Wall-street, of which he is President, was besieged yesterday by an army of applicants. Who could consider, without a sigh, the hopes and fears of which the Custom-house is now the centre?

We do not know anything about hairless dogs, and, consequently, cannot answer the inquiry of a correspondent, where a *Chinese* "hair less" dog is to be seen? It seems that our State Poultry Society has offered a premium for the best specimen; but, though the anxious inquirer who writes to the TIMES on the subject has lived in China for six years, and traveled there considerably, he never had the fortune to see an animal of the kind. We hope that some of the fanciers of the hairless species will enlighten "Fan-Kwei" on this interesting question.

As it seems we must have a West Indies port,—though the price demanded for those in the market is rather high,—how would the English like to cede us Jamaica in part payment for the *Alabama* claims? This island, once so rich, productive and prosperous, is now of little value to the English. It neither adds to their power nor aids their revenue; but, on the contrary, is a cause of expense to them in time of peace, and would be a cause of trouble to them in case of war. What would they think of tendering it to us as a peace offering?

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a letter to Congress requesting the repeal of the eight-hour law, and alleging that a far greater amount of work would be done under the old system. The eight-hour advocates formerly argued that as much work would be done in eight as in ten hours; but this assertion has not been borne out by experience,—at least in the service of the Government.

The Virginia papers are complaining of the appointment of Mrs. VAN LEW to be Postmaster of RICHMOND, because she was a Union spy during the rebellion. The appointment, they say, was intended as an insult to the people of Richmond and the South. This is ridiculous. We have no doubt that Mrs. VAN LEW rendered essential service to the Union cause during the war, or that this fact was the reason of her appointment. But that is not a good ground of objection on the part of the Southern Press. General GRANT has appointed one of the most energetic and devoted of the rebel Generals to a Government office;—and we certainly think a similar favor to one who sustained the Union cause ought not to be regarded with suspicion. We do not think General GRANT sought by this or any other appointment to placate the distinctly and persistently rebel sentiment of the South: yet the protest comes almost entirely from that quarter.

Unsettled bounty claims, to the extent of $5,000,000, are filed with the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department. This immense sum ought to fall into the hands of the poor soldiers, and not into the insatiable maw of the claim agents. These latter are after it hungrily, in spite of the recent exposure of their swindling in the Courts. It behooves the Government to check the designs of the swindlers by throwing around the soldiers the protection of its power. The payment of bounties hitherto has been conducted so loosely that designing men have had little difficulty in defrauding their unsuspecting victims. The Ladies' Union Relief Association, of this City, has taken this matter in hand, and has sent an agent to Washington to show how the rights of the soldiers may best be secured.

Our Board of Supervisors are said to have paid from $11 to $14 a ton for coal during the Fall and Winter just passed. The Board of Education contracted in April last for the supply of coal for our City schools at $5 29 per ton, (gross weight, 2,240 pounds.) This enormous difference in the cost of fuel between the two departments of the Municipal Government proves either that the Supervisors are dishonest or that they are deficient in ordinary business capacity. Which horn of this dilemma will they hang upon? No matter which they choose, they ought to be ousted from office.

If Congress has any intention of passing General BANKS' resolution extending a protectorate over Hayti, it ought first to authorize President GRANT to raise fifty thousand volunteers and borrow one or two hundred millions of dollars. The whole island is in a constant state of war, and the whole population are perpetually engaged in fighting. A protectorate would involve our maintaining peace and order throughout the island, and those who know the wild and savage nature and habits of the population, and the peculiar geographical conformation of the country, will easily understand the size and cost of the army that would be required to maintain our authority. It is all very fine to talk about palm trees and tropical estates; but when we come to find out that our troops were constantly kept fighting the Cacos guerrillas in the interior, and were constantly dying of plagues and fevers by wholesale on the seacoast, it would not be so fine. It is all very well to talk of the rich productions of the island; but when we found that it cost us from fifty to a hundred millions annually to govern the savage population, it would not be so nice. Let us count the cost before we make the venture.

Theatrical.

BENEFITS TO-NIGHT.

Those to whom the theatre is not forbidden ground on Good Friday will not forget that the benefits of two favorite artists are announced to take place this evening.

At the Broadway Theatre Miss KATE REIGNOLDS presents her name, and we trust, for the sake of her art and of her own worthy talents, that a full house will reward her. The play of "Camille" will be presented, and Miss REIGNOLDS will appear in the first part which has invited her best exertions since she began her present engagement. Miss REIGNOLDS is to appear for the last time at the *matinée* to-morrow.

Mr. FLORENCE is the other trembling but worthy expectant. His benefit is to take place at Wood's Museum to-night, and a number of very interesting entertainments will be given.

The lecture delivered last night by K. LEE, at the church on the corner of and Downing streets, was a pleasant de of many authors, of their home life, their their relations with publishers, and their and fertility of composition, closing wit preciative judgment of the nobility of the profession.

ALBANY.

Another Raid on the Public Schools—Protection to Gas Consumers—Friends in Need—A Plum for the Veterans—Refractory Vice-President, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 25, 1869.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Whatever may be the merits or defects in the management of the public schools of New-York City by the present Board of Education, it is generally agreed that the public school system of the State is itself unassailable. At any rate, it has never been assailed in this or any other State where it prevails, except by one religious denomination, but has everywhere been regarded as the chief pride and boast of American institutions. The people will, therefore, be surprised, if anything done here can surprise them, to learn that a bill has been reported favorably by the Senate] which strikes at the fundamental principle on which our public schools rest, and is the first step toward a disintegration of the entire system. The bill was drawn by Catholic priests in New-York and introduced by Senator TWEED, who is a member of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies that gave it a favorable report. It is the same old scheme which the Catholics have been endeavoring to carry out, in one form or another, for the last twenty years, to divert what they claim to be their "share" of the public school fund to the support of sectarian schools. The opposition of the Catholic Priesthood to the entire system of common schools in this country is well known, and, so far as lies in their power, they disuade their followers from sending their children to them; but they have not hitherto succeeded to the extent they desired, for the reason that they were not able to support a sufficient number of Catholic schools to accommodate all who sought their benefits. Once this bill is passed, however, and no Catholic parent will be permitted to send his child to the public schools of the State on pain of excommunication. In order that the readers of the TIMES may see precisely what is proposed, I give the full text of the bill as reported from the Committee. The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever there shall be or has been established and maintained in any city of this State, any free school or schools, in which not less than two hundred children have been or are taught and educated gratuitously, it shall be the duty of such city, or of the Board of Supervisors of the county of which such city is a whole or a part, to make provisions from year to year for the expenses of such school or schools.

SEC. 2. The manager, head or superintendent of any school mentioned in the preceding section may, at least thirty days before the first annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the county of which such city may be a whole or a part, make, under oath, and furnish a report to the Clerk of such Board, and also to the Chamberlain of the city in which such schools or school exist, or if there be no Chamberiain then to the County Treasurer, or other officer as may have charge of the city funds or the moneys raised or to be raised by tax on the taxable property of such city. Such report shall contain the average number of pupils who shall have attended such school within one year previous to the date of such report.

SEC. 3. The clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall, at their annual meeting, submit to such Board the report or reports mentioned in the last preceding section, which may have been furnished him, and it shall be the duty of such Board to include, levy and collect from and upon the taxable property of the city in which such school or schools may have been mentioned, the sum of eight dollars for each pupil, according to the average attendance as appears by such report or reports.

SEC. 4. Upon the collection of the tax mentioned in the last preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Chamberlain, County Treasurer, or other officer, who may have charge of, or with whom may be deposited such tax, to pay over the amount of it to the managers, head or superintendent, who may have, under the report mentioned in the second section of this act, or his order, or to the order of his successor.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of any city in which a school or schools, as mentioned in the first section of this act, may exist which may have received the amount of the tax aforesaid, once a year by Committee, to examine the operations and studies pursued in such schools, and to cause such Committee to make report thereof, and such suggestions as may be deemed proper; ten copies thereof, when printed, shall be furnished to each school in regard to which the same may be made.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

PROTECTION TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Mr. MITCHELL, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to investigate complaints against the gas companies of New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, will to-morrow introduce a bill which has been drawn up with great care by eminent counsel in New-York, and is calculated to afford better protection, as well as better light, to the long-suffering victims of gas monopolies than they have hitherto enjoyed. The following are the main features of the bill:

It provides for the appointment by the Mayor of a Board of three Gas Examiners, at a salary of $5,000, to hold office for three years. They are to be eminent chemists, and shall have control of a laboratory, where tests of illuminating power and purity of the gas shall be tested. The bill also provides photo-metres, not within one thousand yards of each company's works, to test the illuminating power of the gas three times daily, between the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening. The illuminating power is to be equal to sixteen candles, and the charge to be $3 per thousand cubic feet. If the gas is not up to the prescribed standard, a reduction is to be made by the Board, and their decision is to be final. All bills are to be rendered on tests made by the Board. The pressure of gas in the burner is to be such as shall balance a column of water one inch in height. Each bill is to state the illuminating power as determined by the Board. The Company shall require no deposits from consumers. A new occupant of a building is not to be charged with the arrearages of the former occupant. The Supervisors are to fit up the laboratory and photometres, and assess the expense on the Company proportionally. In case of refusal to pay the same the Corporation Attorney shall prosecute, and the Sheriff attach the property of the companies for payment.

The Committee's investigations show the profits to be from fifteen to one hundred and thirty per cent. The illuminating power of the New-York Gas Company is only twelve candles; the lowest in England is fourteen candles; throughout Scotland it ranges from twenty-four to thirty candles; in Glasgow, twenty-six; in Manchester and Liverpool, twenty-two, and in Dublin, eighteen candles, where the dividends are restricted to ten per cent.

FRIENDS IN NEED.

Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, the Representative from Orange, has received a large accession to his list of friends and admirers since his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State. He has had no less than fifty offers to accompany him to Washington and assist him in bearing the burdens of his new office; and more than a score of his new friends have even offered to expatriate themselves for his benefit and travel all over Europe, the coming Summer, as bearers of dispatches, provided he only says the word. Such disinterested friendship is rare and deserves mention.

A PLUMB FOR THE VETERANS.

The bill to pay the certificates issued several years ago to the soldiers of the war of 1812 for clothing, &c., which were expected to be paid by the United States Government but were not, passed to a third reading in the Assembly to-day by almost an unanimous vote. The amount appropriated is $50,000.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Elections have decided on two cases—DECKER *vs.* HAWKINS and MCKEEVER *vs.* WHALEN—but will not report till Monday next. Rumor says that both of the present incumbents will be ousted.

A REFRACTORY RAILROAD MAN.

The Senate to-day had a lively discussion over a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to attach D. TORRANCE, Vice-President of the Central Railroad, and bring him, dead or alive, before the bar of the House. It seems that TORRANCE has refused or neglected to respond to the resolution adopted by the Senate in February last, requiring him to report the rates of freight during the last year on the Central Road between different points in this State and the principal points in the West, the object being to gain some light on the *Pro Rata* Freight bill. TORRANCE was finally allowed till Monday next to make his report, when, if he don't come to time, he will be brought there. S.

The Evening Session—Senatorial Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

TWEED's Catholic School bill, on which he has been boasting he had a "sure thing," received a sudden check this evening. On the announcement by the Chairman that it was among the three bills next in order in Committee of the Whole, a motion was immediately made to adjourn, and carried, three Democrats voting in the affirmative. Friends of the bill counted on its passage to-night beyond peradventure, but they may consider themselves lucky now if they ever pass it.

The Assembly passed the general bill forbidding loans in aid of railroads this evening, by a vote of 71 against 33. It provides that the taxes assessed on the roads after their completion shall be applied to a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity.

A caucus of the Republican Senators was held to-night after the adjournment, all the members being present, when it was unanimously resolved to oppose any modification whatever of the present Metropolitan Excise law. This is what the liquor dealers have gained by pushing such bills as ORLEMAN's, instead of contenting themselves with the compromise agreed upon in Assembly Committee. The caucus also resolved unanimously to oppose TWEED's Catholic School bill. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

The President announced the following Select Committee on General Orders, as per Mr. FOLGER's resolution, namely: Messrs. Folger, Tweed, Bradley, Pierce, Beach, Parker, Kennedy, Chapman and Morris.

BILLS REPORTED.

To facilitate the service of civil processes upon non-resident stockholders and others.

Incorporating the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in New-York.

For the protection of persons gathering ice for merchandise.

Providing for the custody of insane criminals.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the charter of Brooklyn. Also, relative to the fees of the Sheriff of Kings County. Also, to lay out an avenue from Prospect Park to Fort Hamilton.

By Mr. PIERCE—To define the powers of the Eureka Basin Company. Also, for an additional Alms House in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CREAMER—To amend the charter of the Bowling-green Savings Bank.

By Mr. NICHOLS—For the revision of the charter of Buffalo, and the appointment of Commissioners for that purpose.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To amend the charter of Clyde.

Mr. O'DONNELL called up the resolution requiring the appearance of Vice-President TORRANCE and President GOULD at the bar of the Senate to answer certain inquiries, and offered a substitute omitting Mr. GOULD'S name, with a further amendment requiring Mr. TORRANCE to appear forthwith. Passed.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill to incorporate the Excelsior Temple of Honor of Albany on the ground that it is special legislation.

The veto was sustained, there being but one opposing vote.

Recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To authorize Avenue C Railroad Company to extend their tracks. To amend the act in relation to sewerage in Brooklyn.

BILLS REPORTED.

To authorize Kings County to raise $500,000 for the support of the poor. Providing a charter for the village of Oneida. Amending the law of 1868 relative to the Central, Hudson River and Erie Railroads, so that the Board of Directors of each company shall classify the members thereof by lot or otherwise, so that one-fifth shall go out at each election and elections only shall be had to fill such vacancies. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The consideration of the Supply bill, the special order, was, on motion of Mr. SELKREG, indefinitely postponed.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to evidence in criminal proceedings. Authorizing Binghamton to construct two bridges across the Susquehanna River, and make them free. Incorporating the Ogdensburg Savings Bank. Fixing the term of office of constables in the Counties of Kings, Chenango and the City of Buffalo. Facilitating the construction of the New-York and Albany Railroad, and guaranteeing bonds thereof. The bill makes an indirect appropriation.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS the report of the Quarantine Commissioners, charged with the construction of a hospital on the West Bank, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation with power to report by bill.

Mr. P. MITCHELL, from the special committee to investigate gas affairs, will to-morrow report a bill relative to gas in New-York. It provides for the appointment, by the Mayor, of a Board of three Gas Examiners at a salary of $5,000, to hold office for three years. They are to be eminent chemists, and shall have control of a laboratory where tests of illuminating power and purity of the gas shall be tested. The bill also providing photo-metres, not within 1,000 yards of each company's works, to test the illuminating power of the gas three times daily between the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening. The illuminating power is to be equal to sixteen candles, and the charge to be $3 per 1,000 cubic feet. If the gas is not up to the prescribed standard a reduction is to be made by the Board, and their decision is to be final. All bills are to be rendered on tests made by the Board. The pressure of gas in the burner is to be such as shall balance a column of water one inch in height. Each bill is to state the illuminating power as determined by the Board. The Company shall require no deposits from consumers. A new occupant of a building is not to be charged with the arrearages of the former occupant. The Supervisors are to fit up the laboratory and photometres, and assess the expense on the Company proportionately. In case of refusal to pay the same the Corporation Attorney shall prosecute, and the Sheriff attach the property of the companies for payment.

The Committee's investigations show the profits to be from 15 to 130 per cent. The illuminating power of the New-York Gas Company is only twelve candles; the lowest in England is fourteen candles; throughout Scotland it ranges from twenty-four to thirty candles; in Glasgow, twenty-six; in Manchester and Liverpool, twenty-two, and in Dublin, eighteen candles, where the dividends are restricted to 10 per cent. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the payment of soldiers of 1812. Amending the General Railroad law. Relative to civil and religious rights. Establishing a Court having jurisdiction over truant and idle children. To amend the law relative to street railroads in Syracuse. For an underground railroad on the west side of New-York. Adjourned.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana March 20, reached this port late Wednesday evening. Purser JOHN E. HUERTAS has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Fire and Sword—New Method of Warfare—War News—Re-established Export Duties—Annexation and Confiscation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 20, 1869.

The peculiar mode of Spanish, or Spanish-American warfare, known as *arastrar por sangre y fuego*, or as the English language would tersely express it, to devastate by fire and sword, appears to have been fully inaugurated, and is now being prosecuted by order of the Central Committee of the revolutionists. It has long been known here that, as an ultimate resource, the insurgents would not leave a house or canefield standing, but would apply the torch everywhere. Your correspondent has been repeatedly informed of this fact by prominent and well-known sympathizers with the cause of Cuban independence, but was somewhat loth to believe it, although it must be conceded that this measure, while cruel and savoring of vandalism, is the only one which will effectually cripple the Spanish Government. Every box and hogshead of sugar which the Cubans allow to reach any seaport is a piece of a soldier and a piece of a Remington rifle. It enables the Government to collect a very large revenue by the exaction of duties, and keeps the pockets of the merchants and planters filled to pay their taxes to the same Government.

The small army of all classes of Government employes (about 11,000 in number) continue to receive their salary, and, as a natural consequence, remain very patriotic. The poorer classes in the cities continue to have plenty of work, and naturally remain very quiet, but let the production or only the export of sugars be interrupted for a few weeks and affairs will change to a tremendous extent. To advocate or defend the burning of plantations would be unnatural, but, inasmuch as it will produce a change in the present unsettled condition of affairs, the sooner the practice is made general, and every plantation is burned, the better. Many planters have paid heavy contributions to the Cuban fund, not as a patriotic offering, but as a tax to be allowed to secure their sugar crop. Some of these planters have paid as much as $20,000, but in return they have sold sugar worth $100,000; any schoolboy can now calculate how much the planter has gained by being a Cuban patriot, even if he has not the least real sympathy with them. Of course there are many who contributed voluntarily, but if left to their own inclinations, the number would have been small and the amounts ditto. Let the Cuban Juntas look over their subscription lists, and they will find out that the poor have given a hundredfold compared with the rich. Where are the millions which the ABRENS, the ALDAMAS, the JORVINS, and the CARDENAS would have contributed? Where are the steamers and other blockade-runners which some three months ago ought to have arrived at the coasts of this island, and supplied the valiant Camaguayans with modern arms and ammunition? All these would have been forthcoming, and be now used by the Cuban revolutionists, if the talented leaders of that party, such as CISNEROS, AGRAMONTE, PONCE DE LEON and AGUERO had put the thumbscrews on these rich fellows, and before the grinding season had fairly set in, and left them no alternative but to pay many thousands or have their property destroyed. The ultra Cubans see the mistake, and regret that they did not take this step long ago. They have only now begun putting the plan into practice by burning the five largest plantations in the Sagua la Chica district, and striking terror into the hearts of all the planters in that vicinity, who very suddenly wish to be considered ardent defenders and lovers of *Cuba libre*. Another very important move of the Cubans operating in that vicinity has been to carry off all the available and able-bodied field hands, who at present will only swell the ranks of the insurgents numerically considered, but after awhile will rival their white countrymen in deeds of valor. The emancipation part of the Cuban revolution has thus begun, and I should not wonder if in a very short space of time they would play the principal rôle and be the deciding power in the land, with BEMBETA as their chief and apostle.

WAR NEWS.

In the district of Sagua and vicinity have taken place the principal fights during the past week, the insurgents having massed in considerable numbers at the different lines of railroads. Fights took place at Baga, Potrerillo and Alvarez, the Spaniards, as a matter of course, claiming the victory. The usual acts of cruelty are charged to both sides, but nothing definite has been done by either party to change the ultimate result of the revolution. To describe the heroic marches and countermarches of the two or three hundred troops and volunteers, is more than I can do.

In Cienfuegos, General LETONA is reported to have defeated the rebels in several engagements. Authentic information from impartial sources denies these reports in toto.

In Sancti Spiritus, General PUELLO is almost master of the situation. This is partly due to his valor, but principally to the withdrawal of the insurgents southward to aid their companions in making an attack on Puerto Principe, and to supply themselves with better arms, which were brought by a blockade-runner.

Villa Clara is principally in the hands of the Spaniards, that is to say, they hold the town and the insurgents the surrounding country.

Puerto Principe, like the valiant and conquering General VALMASEDA, is cut off from all communication with the outer world. Provisions are scarce and the desire to obtain them is very strong. The insurgents are trying to starve out the garrison, but it is extremely doubtful whether they will succeed, sufficient troops having left Havana for Nuevitas to effect a junction with the Spaniards in the city, offer battle to the entire Cuban forces in that neighborhood, and release VALMASEDA out of the scrape he has got into. Should the present move be successful, the Spaniards will have gained a clear field to march and fight in, and may prevent the insurgents from receiving any further supplies, either from the Central Department or from foreign countries.

From St. Jago queer reports, but entirely unfounded on facts, have reached Havana. The Spaniards not only are able to defend the city, but are sufficiently strong to sent out flying columns of two or three hundred in different directions to harass the enemy. The rebel forces near the Villa del Cobre, Mayari, Guantanamo and St. Jago itself have all withdrawn toward Holguin, which city they may have captured, if the usual garrison has not been reinforced. The possession of Holguin would afford them a strong place where to defend themselves and would supply them with many things they need. General MARMOL still commands the insurgents and is carrying out the emancipation proclamation with a vengeance. In Alvarez the insurgents defeated the troops, tore up the railroad track, cut the telegraph wires, and after accomplishing their object quietly moved to some other place. Eight hundred men from Cardenas and about 600 men from other towns marched against them, but arrived a day after the fair, the insurgents in the meantime having done as they pleased and increased in numbers, notwithstanding the assertions of the Spanish papers to the contrary.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECREE.

A month ago the Captain-General issued a decree laying a war tax on all articles raised in the island, in the shape of an export tax. Not satisfied with making the outside heathens pay fifty cents on every box of sugar they buy here, the following decree was issued on Thursday:

1. Fifty per cent. of the taxes imposed on the liquid production of plantations and farms is remitted.

2. Half of the war tax on tradesmen, manufacturers and commerce is also remitted.

3. The taxes of the last quarter of the fiscal year 1868-9 are also remitted. The city taxes, however, will be paid.

4. As an offset to these reductions, the export duties are again established; four cents on every pound of Muscovado sugar, when exported under the Spanish, and five cents when exported under a foreign flag; seventy-five cents per box under the Spanish and eighty-seven and a-half cents under a foreign flag; $1 for every hundred weight of molasses, and $1 on every pipe of rum, irrespective of flag.

5. If not disapproved by the Home Government, these taxes will be collected from the 1st of April next. DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, March 16, 1869.

The above order means nothing less than that the Americans and English are to pay the expenses of the war. The manœuvre too is a very neat one. The Government cannot collect the taxes in nearly three-fourths of the island, owing either to the poverty of the farmers or else to the fact that the insurgents are somewhere between the tax collector and his victim. Besides the decree will delight the country people, making them more loyal. These exported duties are expected to produce from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 per annum, while the taxes which the Government has remitted amount to about $8,000,000. Quite a nice little speculation this, to collect $6,000,000 and conciliate a rebellious people, by merely giving up a doubtful debt of $8,000,000!

ANNEXATION.

Annexation is no longer spoken of, and from good authority I learned that CESPEDES and the Central Committee have issued an order threatening with the death penalty any one proposing it. The Cubans want to set up a Government by themselves; they are trying to shake off their old task-masters, the Spaniards, and they don't wish to play the parts of the frogs in the fable by having these Yankees set over them in place of the Spaniards. They would at least exist, not live or act, under Spanish rule; but American goaheadiveness and activity would destroy them. The country is not ripe enough yet to form a part of the Union, and the Cubans are well aware of their strong and weak points. The document above referred to is said to contain a severe rebuke to the insurgent leaders and officers, and begins by complaining of a want of discipline among the Cuban troops, and by calling attention to the necessity of obedience, stating that some Cuban leaders have made arrangements with the enemy on their own responsibility, and adding that only the Assembly has the power to do so. It is surmised that this refers to the exchange of prisoners made on various occasions by the contending parties.

AMERICAN PLANTERS.

The *Prensa* says:

"We understand that some foreigners have come here as new landowners in the Island of Cuba, having purchased the estates of emigrants who own or have owned plantations in this country. The sale of property in a foreign country is not a new proceeding, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that some Cubans have sold their plantations to meet the outlays which a residence on foreign soil causes. If the sales are *bona fide*, if all formalities of the law have been complied with, if no third party has been injured by it, and the owner, when selling his plantation, left no debts here, we believe nothing can be said about the transaction. On the other hand, we believe that if foreigners buy property here with their capital, they will be anxious to make it productive; and it is therefore probable that they aid us in reëstablishing peace and giving an impulse to the progress of this Antille, in order to give the purchased properties a daily-increasing value. As we know the aspirations of the American capitalists and planters, it is understood that, having profited by the circumstances under which their owners were, and have bought farms in Cuba, they desire above all the reëstablishment of peace and the securing of sufficient troops and a solid Government to preserve the wealth of the island, which consists exclusively in its agricultural productions. Some few Americans have arrived here with title-deeds to Cuban plantations in their possession; but it is very doubtful if any such purchases are *bona fide*. Some have undoubtedly been made only to save the property from confiscation, a subject now being agitated throughout the island."

THE PRESS ON CONFISCATION.

The *Diario*, without pronouncing the word confiscation, desires that the Government take possession of the goods and chattels of the rebels, their accomplices and instigators, in order to indemnify such loyal subjects as have suffered losses. The *Prensa* is nearly of the same opinion, except that it limits its demands to the confiscation of the rental produced by such property. The *Aurora* does not want anything confiscated, and growls at those who mention the matter. The *Voz de Cuba* is the only paper that wishes the old confiscation law reënacted, no matter how severe it may appear. If not, it says, the law should be abolished immediately. The general impression is that before long the Government, influenced by the course of public (Spanish) opinion, and the pressure brought by the ultras, will put the law in force, and sell the property of those persons who have in any way been connected with the revolution. QUASIMODO.

HAYTI.

The Atrocities of the Rebels—Military Executions—Report of Admiral Hoff.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

The following was inclosed in the reports from Admiral HOFF to the Navy Department:

Memoranda of military executions made by the rebel authorities at Aux Cayes:

The statements which we are about to make are facts which passed, some under our own eyes, others to our knowledge. The following are the most prominent instances:

General BOQUA, one of the best friends of the revolution, was sent to Cortean to direct the defence of the lines in that direction. An attack was made upon him by SALNAVE'S forces; his men were routed and fled, and he had to abandon the position, after vain efforts to rally his men. He was tried by Court-martial, and honorably acquitted. Notwithstanding this, he had scarcely reached his home when he was arrested and summarily shot by order of DOMINGUE.

In the course of the war several of SALNAVE'S partisans left the revolutionary party to join their own. Their wives and children were on that account arrested, put into prison, and cruelly treated. They remained there in numbers and in a short space of time swelled in numbers and met the fate which we shall shortly have to recount.

General FILS AIME MENTOR, for having refused to join the revolution, and for having expressed a wish to remain neutral, was tried by Court-martial and condemned to six months' imprisonment, never again to be set at liberty, as the sequel will show.

Prisoners taken upon the battle-field wounded, and in some instances fatally, were, in common with others not wounded, shot immediately after combat, quarter on this side being scarcely thought of. Several other persons were shot without any form of trial, upon the mere denunciation of unknown individuals, the reason assigned being for having talked against the revolution.

Upon the arrival of SALNAVE'S forces before the town, and upon the first attack that was made, the numerous persons who found themselves in prison for minor offences and so-called political crimes, as related above, were ordered into the prison court-yard, the sick were carried down, the doors were thrown open, and a discharge of musketry was fired into them. This being found insufficient to kill fast enough, rounds of grape and canister were directed against them to hasten this dreadful butchery. Many human were thus sacrificed—the wives and sisters of individuals above referred to as having joined SALNAVE'S party, as also was General FILS AIME MENTOR. General FILS AIME MENTOR was unable to stand up on account of sickness, and was in consequence tied in a chair. Even after this, recourse was had to point-blank musketry to finish the sufferings of those who still breathed. A father and son were shot together without any other reason than some silly remark made by the latter. After having uselessly pleaded far the life of the son he requested to share his fate, which was too gladly accepted by the rebels, and they were murdered before our eyes under circumstances too horrible to relate.

A woman (Mme. ZORPHISO) was arrested on account of some of her relations being in SALNAVE'S ranks. The facts of her execution are the following: A guard of soldiers drew up before the prison door. The officer, a creature of DOMINGUE who had hitherto officiated in these murders with alacrity, called for this woman and told her that DOMINGUE requested her presence; upon appearing, and as she was about being tied with a rope, in great consternation and agony of mind, she cried out, "Surely, you are not going to kill me!" The aforesaid officer assured her that such was not the case. In spite of this protestation, she was marched a few paces to the seaside, between a file of soldiers, some of whom held the rope with which her arms were bound, and she was then shot—that is, murdered in the usual style.

It may not be out of place here to say that all the people who were shot had to stand up facing the firing party, and forced to look upon them while loading and going through manœuvres preparatory to their execution. In most cases the first fire only wounded and otherwise shattered their limbs. There being no reserve party left to hasten their end, they had to wait about a quarter of an hour, still standing, before the guns were reloaded. This woman was one of the numerous instances. It would lengthen out the list of sad detail unnecessarily to recount all the other executions which took place. The object of this note is merely to illustrate the barbarity under which this civil war was conducted on the rebel side, who pretend to be and call themselves the *élite* and intelligence of the whole country. We do not know the exact number of victims who fell in the prison, but to our best knowledge and belief there were 109 persons, among whom were (they say) ten women and one child. Besides the above murders in the prison there have been, at different times, a quantity of people shot, or, as it is called here, executed in conformity to the laws of the country, but, in point of fact, it should be more properly termed murder. The number who have thus fallen outside of the prison we cannot, up to the present hour, ascertain, but it was a frequent occurrence. When men in the revolution desert, their wives are imprisoned, and, in many cases, shot.

(Signed,) GEORGE C. BROWN,
J. N. NICHOLSON,

The veracity of the above signers is vouched for by Mr. JAMES DE LONG, the United States Consul at Hayti.

FINE ARTS ITEMS.

Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY has just published very fine and characteristic portraits of two of the foremost artists of New-York—A. B. DURAND and J. F. KENSETT—engraved on steel by F. HALPIN, and printed by C. L. ELLIOTT.

The final Saturday Studio reception of the season will be given to-morrow at the Tenth-street studio building. All the studios will be open, and a fine display of pictures may be expected.

Mr. GEO. H. HALL, whose Spanish pictures are so much admired, has a number of very fine works on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, in Fifth-avenue. The gallery is open on Sundays from noon until 6 P. M. This is a commendable innovation in this country, copied from the practice universal on the continent of Europe.

There are many attractions at SNEDECOR'S gallery. There are PRANG'S chromos—originals and copies side by side—and a very remarkable collection of pictures by ELIHU VEDDER, who has recently returned from Rome. The collection includes "The Dead Alchemist," "The Death of Abel," nine illustrations of the fable of "The Miller, His Son, and the Donkey," &c.

In the pleasant gallery of Mr. SCHAUS may be seen a fine work by WILHELM GENTZ, called "Prayer in the Desert." GENTZ is a German artist who has spent many years in Oriental countries, studying the manners and customs of the people.

Mr. KNOEDLER has sold his splendid specimen of GEROME'S art to a Cincinnati gentleman for $8,000 in gold.

The Stolen Books of the Mercantile Library—Discharge of One of the Accused.

JOHN HURLEY, at whose book-stand in front of No. 2 Chambers-street some of the missing books of the Mercantile Library were found, has been discharged from custody as there was nothing to indicate that he was aware that they had been stolen. The young man who stole the books, aged 23, has a studious aspect, refined manners and faultless dress. He proved too a mere amateur in the purloining art, for when the officer tapped him on the shoulder and said he was wanted, he broke out without persuasion into a full confession. His name he said is ADOLPH PHILLIPS, and his thievery beginning some two months ago, has been perpetrated daily ever since. He was a subscriber to the library, and it was his habit upon going to the rooms to sit down at some one of the rare works of reference which are not allowed to go from the library but must be consulted in the rooms. Over this book he would pore for a time until he and it were forgotten, when he would quietly walk out with the book under his arm. The librarians gradually began to know him as a most learned and studious person, and while thus daily increasing the confidence in his character he was carrying away from two to six volumes per day until the total amount of his peculations reached about $1,000 in monetary value, for which, however, he only realized some $200. He is unable to state the exact number of volumes he has carried away, but he does know what he has received for them. PHILLIPS and LUKE KIRWAN, at whose book-stand, corner of Gold and Fulton streets, many of the books were found, are held to answer.

THE SHIP JAMES FOSTER.

The Investigation at Castle Garden Continued—Additional Testimony With Regard to the Ill-treatment of Passengers.

Testimony was taken yesterday at Castle Garden, by the Commissioners of Emigration Committee, in the case of CHARLES H. MARSHALL & Co.'s ship *James Foster*, from Liverpool. Mr. MARSHALL was present with his counsel, Mr. HUBBARD, and General JONES appeared as counsel for the Commissioners. Mr. MCELROY was the only member of the Committee present.

Peter Scoular, a Scotchman, was the first witness examined, and testified that the provisions were always served in short quantity and frequently very bad; the flour was often sour, and the bread at first was mouldy; the provisions were served for each week on Saturday, but did not last beyond Wednesday. The water, which should have been allowed to the extent of three quarts a day, did not exceed a quart or a quart and a half; the pork was bad and the beef tolerable; the meal was coarse and in very small quantity; the rice was fair but also short; the beans, or split peas were eatable, but the biscuits were damaged; the sugar was very short, not more than two ounces a week of brown sugar being allowed as the passage drew near to its close; the carpenter would call the passengers up for water at four to five o'clock in the morning, and then leave them waiting in the cold for a couple of hours; had seen the carpenter push passengers roughly, but though he had understood that he was in the habit of striking passengers, he had not personally seen him do so; the water was often rainwater mixed with salt water that had washed into it by the sea; the tin measure in which it was served, had a few inches of pitch in the bottom which rendered the quantity it contained deceptive.

Mr. HUBBARD here objected to a counsel for complainants appearing in the person of Gen. JONES, or at least to his questioning witnesses. A simple investigation before the Commissioners was taking place. If a prosecuting attorney was desired, the case should at once be carried into a Court. The investigation was then resumed by the cross-examination of witness by Mr. HUBBARD.

SCOULAR stated that he was a pawnbroker's assistant, a native of Glasgow, and resident there before embarking for this country; he testified to knowing by the contract given him what food he could claim, and stated the amount of provisions he, in conjunction with a friend, had brought on board; these he (witness) had taken with the ship's provisions, lasted about a month, and after this stock became exhausted, he commenced suffering with hunger, through the short allowance given. A series of minute questions then followed. Among the replies was one that several times water was refused to passengers until they had washed the decks. The testimony of the witness corroborated what had been previously given by other witnesses a week before, and like them, he was compelled to do ship's work.

Heiman Brandt stated that he had been in hospital on Ward's Island, through illness contracted on board the *James Foster*; the allowance of water on board was said to consist only of castor oil; the surgeon administered it on all occasions when physic was demanded of him; witness was a Pole, and left his country to escape conscription; a Jewish charitable society in London had paid half of his passage; he had been repeatedly struck by the carpenter with a stick, his fist or a rope; witness offered the same testimony in regard to the scanty and defective food and water on board that had been given by Scoular; the meat he had not eaten, but had invariably given away, inasmuch as, being a Jew, he could not eat flesh that had been killed by Gentiles.

The testimony here closed, though three other witnesses, JACOB FRAM and JOSEPH TITZSKOVSKI, Poles, and THOMAS BUNDY, Irish, were present, and an adjournment took place until Monday next at two o'clock.

The law is said to require a penalty from shipowners of $3 a day to each passenger, for every day on which provisions are short. Considering that there were 146 passengers on the *James Foster*, and that reduced rations were said to be given nearly the entire seventy-six days of the passage, it will be seen that this vessel has rendered itself liable for a heavy amount of damages. JAMES MURPHY, the third mate, JAMES GLYNN, the carpenter, and WILLIAM CAROTHERS, the boatswain, were transferred, yesterday, by the Richmond County authorities, to the custody of United States Marshal DALLON, and are now in the Kings County Jail. MURPHY is still quite ill. FELIX SOBOLISKY, the cabin-boy, is held as a witness to the alleged brutal treatment of the passengers and crew by the officers.

The Jersey City Velocipedrome.

The above title has been given to the newly transformed Jersey City Skating Rink, which has been prepared for the grand velocipede campaign this Summer as an exercise hall and an amateur racing course for trial of speed on the bicycle. The idea of the managers of the velocipedrome has been to afford the residents of Jersey City a first-class resort for recreative exercise, and in order to suit the tastes of all parties they have made arrangements to combine with velocipede-riding the graceful art of roller-skating, which has become such a fashionable recreation with both sexes of our up-town residents at the well-known Plympton Halls. The velocipedrome is to be opened on Easter Monday, on which occasion Mr. BARNUM is to deliver an address on "Popular Amusements." During the evening there will be exhibitions of velocipede-riding and roller-skating, in which New-York and Brooklyn experts will take part.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

The Trying Season.

The searching winds, the cold, drizzling rains, the heavy fogs, and occasional moist days of March, render it, upon the whole, the most unhealthy month of the year. Its depressing influences are especially unfavorable to invalids, and thousands of persons with feeble constitutions, who have borne the Winter bravely, break down in the first month of Spring. The variations of temperature and cold east winds are a serious trial to the dyspeptic and bilious, whose symptoms they invariably aggravate. Intermittent fever is also rife wherever there is a miasmatic poison in the water or the soil. To enable the system to combat these evils, there is nothing like a good vegetable tonic, and among this class of medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. Medical men prescribe it in preference to any of the tonic preparations of the pharmacopœia. They are aware that the ordinary tinctures and extracts are all based upon cheap alcohol, which is surcharged with an acrid essential oil, and absolutely poisonous. They know, on the other hand, that the rectified essence of the finest rye grown in this country is the sole spirituous ingredient of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and that the vegetable medicinal elements of which it is composed are of rare efficacy. Hence it has the confidence of physicians, and finds its way into hospitals where no other proprietary medicine is sanctioned.

A course of the BITTERS is especially recommended to persons of delicate habit, of both sexes, at this season. In the fever and ague districts of the West and South quinine has been almost universally discarded as a cholagogue, and this invaluable antidote to malarious disorders adopted in its stead. A double gain is realized by the change, for the Bitters, unlike that dangerous alkaloid, are agreeable to the palate, and their curative effect is much more permanent.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM, No. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER OF ASTOR-PLACE, supplies every want connected with the business. All kinds sold, rented, exchanged, repaired, &c. Instructions and stitching at the Emporium, or at private residences. W. R. FATTERSON & CO., Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

BENEDICT BROS. jewelers, No. 171 Broadway and No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All styles of WALTHAM WATCHES sold at lowest New-York prices. Also a choice assortment of the celebrated three-quarter plate style, which we warrant as unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

For Gents' Hats and Furnishing Goods, superior in style and quality, inferior only in price, go to —*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

J. C. RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is superior to all others for purity.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convement size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Millions will Testify to the Efficacy of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, in curing Piles, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Cuts and Old Sores. It never fails. Relieves the most intense pain in a few moments, and always heals without SCAR; 25 cts.

Furniture.—New designs and new styles, low prices for first-class warranted goods, original drawings furnished, with estimates for finishing dwellings with hard wood and furniture adapted to the style of house and rooms. Only seasoned and steam-dried lumber used; none other will stand furnace heat.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 661 Broadway, near Amity-st.
N. B.—Curtains and furniture covering store at No. 447 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Vertical Railways have removed a great objection to large hotels. One of the finest in the country is that in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOS

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was quite an interesting day at the Exchange Salesrooms. A large crowd assembled at the opening hour, but the number of lookers on was greater than the number of bidders, and the day cannot be regarded as a satisfactory one.

The market is now unquestionably dull. Many really excellent pieces of property have been offered, but have failed to bring the prices expected, and have been either withdrawn or bid in. The demand for unimproved lots is steadily decreasing, but, contrary to all established business ideas, and peculiar to this market alone, as the demand decreases, the supply increases. The result cannot but be unfavorable to those desiring to sell.

This state of things would not exist, perhaps, were it not for the fact that a great number of undesirable lots have been foisted upon the market, to the injury of the really valuable ones, and that the purchasers of such lots have become thoroughly disgusted with the market, with all connected with it, and believe the whole thing to be a mere speculative operation.

It is not correct that such ideas should exist, and the auctioneers and others interested owe it to themselves that they use every effort to disabuse the public mind of this thought. The salesroom should be managed as nicely, and the sales made as honestly, as if the honor of each individual interested was imperiled. When the parties most interested begin to appreciate this fact, and exert themselves to relieve the market of its present objectionable features, then and not until then will it in the true sense become popular.

The sales to-day are very light. Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell the three-story sub-cellar and basement brick dwelling-house No. 229 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. JAS. M. MILLER will sell the valuable lot of land, with the two three-story brick dwellings thereon, No. 632 Sixth-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 lots s. s. of 76th-st., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25 x100.8, S. B. Shote.....$18,000
2 lots s. s. of 55th-st., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5, H. Case.....11,000
3 lots adjoining, same size, H. Case.....12,000
4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 439 West 22d-st., lot 16.8x98.8, A. Rutan.....15,200
4 lots n. e. cor. of 87th-st. and 11th-av., each 25x 100, J. Riley.....18,000
8 lots n. s. 87th-st., 180 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8, S. Hinman.....36,000
2 lots s. e. corner 85th-st. and 10th-av., each 25x 100, S. Morris.....12,000
1 lot n. s. 85th-st., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x97.6, J. Mills.....4,000
1 lot adjoining, same size, Cannican.....4,000
1 lot adjoining the above, Wilson.....4,000
1 lot adjoining, 25x97.6, J. Mills.....3,600
2 lots adjoining, each 25x61.4, S. Morris.....6,800
2 lots n. s. 86th-st., 229 ft. w. of 8th-av., 46x74, J. Mills.....9,000
2 lots s. s. 85th-st., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x 102.2, S. Morris.....9,000
1 lot n. w. corner 10th-av. and 82d-st., 25x100, T. J. Stewart.....5,000
1 lot n. s. 82d-st., adjoining abovt, same size, T. J. Stewart.....5,000
2 lots adjoining, same size, T. B. Wilson.....5,800
1 lot adjoining, same size, T. B. Wilson.....2,000
1 lot w. s. of 10th-av., 51 ft. n. of 82d-st., 25x100, Mr. Morris.....3,950
1 lot adjoining, Mr. Morris.....3,925
1 lot s. side of 82d-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 102.2, Mr. Woodbury.....3,100
2 lots n. s. of 121st-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.11, Mr. Burroughs.....3,950
4 lots s. s. of 72d-st., 24 ft. w. of Boulevard, each 25x102.2, Mr. Forder.....24,400
3 lots s. s. 52d-st., 150 ft. e. of Lexington-av., each 25x100.5, J. Wadden.....6,750
Frame house and lot n. s. of 104th-st., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 25x100.11, Mr. Killian.....4,200
3-story frame house and lots s. s. of 4th-st., formerly e. of 2d-av., lot 23x102, Mr. Killian.....9,000
2 blocks bounded by 133d, 134th and 135th sts., 11th and 12th avs., J. Smith.....335,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

4-story brick store and lot No. 144 Pearl-st.; lot 19.9x63, M. Moore.....$34,500
Lease of 3-story brick house and lot No. 221 Madison-st.; lease 7 years to run from May 1, 1869, at annual rent of $150, Mr. Siney.....7,900
4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 41 East 22d-st., lot 25x70, J. Lawrence.....45,100
Three 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 11, 11½ and 13 Vandam-st.; lot 50x100, S. Scott.....16,200
4 lots s. s. of 75th-st., 375 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x126, J. St. John.....14,800
11½ lots on New-av. and 146th-st., Mr. Morris.....12,750

By James McGuire.

3-story brown-stone house and lot n. s. of 55th-st., 165 ft. w. of Lexington-av., lot 20x100.5, H. S. Colton.....$21,750
3-story brown-stone house and lot adjoining, same size, J. Fettretch.....22,250
4-story brick house and lot No. 1,091 2d-av., lot 20 x60, T. Duffy.....17,850
3-story brick house and lot No. 158 East 65th-st., lot 20x100, R. Riegel.....13,000
4 lots n. s. of 84th-st., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25 x100, T. Farley.....16,000
4 lots adjoining, same size, T. Farley.....16,000
6 lots n. s. of 49th-st., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x 100, T. Farley.....31,000
3-story brick house and lot n. s. of 83d-st., 190 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 16.8x95, F. Walling.....11,250
2 lots s. s. 70th-st., 95 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x100.. 14,000

By ——

4-story brick house and lot No. 141 West 26th-st., lot 16.8x47, H. Livingston.....$18,580
4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 476 West 34th-st., lot 19.4x88.9, Cosgrove and Co.....17,800
6 lots s. s. 124th-st., 75 ft. w. of 7th-av., and 5 lots in rear, on 123d-st., each 25x100, J. Donigan.....39,500
4-story brick house and lot No. 368 West 31st-st., lot 20.8x98.9, block, H. Livingston.....20,750
4 lots s. s. of 143d-st., 170 ft. w. of Boulevard, each 25x½-block, Mr. Laimbeer.....8,400
1 lot s. s. of 53d-st., 89 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20.3x 100.5, F. Cronin.....10,000

By James M. Miller.

3-story brick house and lot, No. 11 James-slip, 23 ft. from Water-st.; lot 19.4x37.6.....$7,850
3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 107 27th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. from 6th-av., lot 20x98.9, Mr. Hazleton.....21,076
1 lot n. s. Lexington-av., 75.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., lot 25x50, P. Smith.....8,050

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3-story brick house and lot No. 110 West 27th-st., s. s., near 6th-av., lot 20x½ block, David Simpson.....$17,000
3 lots n. s. of 58th-st.,236 ft. e. of 1st-av.,each 18.1x 100.4, Mr. Kavanagh.....11,100
2 lots n. s. of 83d-st., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x 102.2, J. R. Robinson.....9,200
2 lots s.s. of 84th-st., 141 ft. e. of 9th-av.....12,800
2 lots s. s. of 75th-st., 270 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x102.2, S. C. Smith.....9,800
1 lot n. s. of 167th-st., 178 ft. e. of the Boulevard, 25xhalf the block, Jerry Pangborn.....2,875
4 lots n. s. of 107th-st., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25xhalf the block, W. C. Smith.....10,400
4 lots s. s. of 108th-st., in rear of the above, same size, W. C. Smith.....10,400
1 lot n. w. corner of 96th-st. and Boulevard, 25x 100, J. H. Grant.....7,000
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, J. H. Grant.....4,000
2 lots adjoining, each 25x100, J. H. Grant.....8,200
1 lot n. s. of North 8th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25 x120.6, T. B. Brownell.....2,800
4 lots adfoining, same size, T. B. Browning.....10,000

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole's Son.

3-story stone-front house and lot, No. 81 2d-place, 87.6 ft. w. of Court-st., lot 18.9x100.....11,150
House, 2-story stable and lot on n. w. cor. of Navy and Willoughby sts., lot 34.7x57.....4,925
3-story brick house and lot No. 3 East Warren-st., 138 ft. e. of Court-st., lot 25x100.....8,750
2-story brick house and lot, s. s. of First-st., 148 ft. w. of Bond-st., lot 20x38.....4,800
3-story hotel and lot, n. e. corner of Fleming add Clermont avs., lot 25 ft. front, 79.9 ft. deep, 40.7 ft. in rear.....9,400
3-story brick house and lot No. 23 South Oxford-st., lot 21x80.....14,750
3-story stone house and lot No. 54 Hall-st., 40 ft. s. of Greene-av., lot 20x100.....12,800
3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 62 Hall-st., 80 ft. s. of the above, lot 20x100.....11,800

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story brick house and lot No. 18 Sands-st., lot 25x100.8, M. Crossman.....$17,900

By Cole & Murphy.

3-story frame store and lot, e. s. Franklin-st., 25 ft. from Huron-st., lot 25x70.....$3,800
3-story frame, 2-story brick houses and lot, n. e. corner Jay and Front sts., lot 23x56.6.....9,500
3-story brick building and lot on Fulton-av., 46 ft. s. from junction and running through to Flatbush-av., lot 30x103.6.....19,900
3-story brick house and lot No. 184 Fulton-av., 125 ft. s. of Hanover-st., lot 25x38.....20,000
3-story frame store and lot, No. 58 Flatbush-av., and running through to Navy-st., lot 20.6x57.....8,300
House and lot No. 56 Flatbush-av., lot 20.6x56..8,100
House and lot No. 54 Flatbush-av., lot 20.6x73.2..8,000
House and lot No. 52 Flatbush-av., lot 20.6x81.8..8,100
3½-story frame house and lot No. 50 Flatbush-av., lot 20.6x88.7.....12,400
3½-story frame house and lot No. 48 Flatbush-av., lot 20.6x100.6.....12,400

By Wyckoff & Little.

The plot of ground bounded by Hamilton-av. and Bush and Smith sts., Owen McGee.....$7,000
2-story, 1-story, 4-story, 2-story brick buildings and plot of ground, on w. s. of Dean-st., 100 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., size of plot 72x120, J. Carle.....18,200
3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 87 Fort Green-place, e. s., near Fulton-av., lot 20x100, Mr. Martin.....12,500
House and lot on Metropolitan-av., 2 blocks from Bushwick-av., lot 75x100, Mr. Leeds.....4,500

BERGEN POINT, N. J.

3-story frame house and 19 full city lots, at Bergen Point, fronting on 1st-st., Mr. Thompson..$17,000
1 plot n. s. corner 1st-st. and Avenue B, containing 10 full city lots, N. Hughes.....8,850
2 lots n. s. of Avenue B, adjoining above, each 25x128, M. Hughes.....1,400

MASPETH, L. I.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 lot n. s. of Maspeth-av., 200 ft. w. from Remsen-place, 20x100.....$320
1 lot n. w. corner Maspeth and Willow avs., 40x75. 400
1 lot s. w. corner Perry and Willow avs., 31x100. 240
2 lots on Perry and Maspeth avs., running through near Willow-st., each.....225
2 lots adjoining, same size, each.....240
2 lots adjoining, same size, each.....230
4 lots rear above, each.....200
2 lots rear, each.....200
1 lot on s. s. of Perry-av., near Clearmont-av., 25 x100.....200
1 lot on s. s. of Perry-av., 81 ft. from Willow-av., same size.....200
4 lots n. s. corner of Clermont and Perry avs., 25x100, each.....195
2 lots on Clinton and Perry avs., running through ft. from above, 25x100, each.....200
3 lots on Clinton and Perry avs., running near above, same size, each.....195
2 lots on Clinton and Perry avs., running near above, same size, each.....200
1 lot on s. s. of Clinton-av., adjoining, same size.
2 lots in Clinton and Perry avs., running through, adjoining, same size, each.....175
4 lots in Clinton and Perry avs., running through, adjoining, same size, each.....150
2 lots in Clinton and Perry avs., near Willow-av., same size, each.....155
2 lots on w. s. of Willow-av., 50 ft. from Clinton-av., 25x94, each.....200
1 lot on s. s. of Clinton-av., near Clermont-av., 25 x100.....200
1 lot s. e. corner of Hamilton-place, 80 ft. from Clinton-av., 26x100, each.....140
1 lot on Hamilton-place, adjoining, same size.....135
2 lots s. w. corner of Columbia and Clinton avs., 25x101.6½, each.....125
2 lots n. w. corner of Columbia and Clinton avs., gores, 25x83x34.41x77, each.....100
1 lot e. s. Hamilton-place, near Hull-av.....101
2 lots s. w. corner of Hull and Columbia avs., 25x 74x33.9, each.....81
1 lot n. w. cor. Clinton-st. and Remsen pl., 20x100.96
1 lot n. e. corner Columbia and Hull avs., 25x90x70 100
1 lot on s. e. corner Jay and Columbia avs. 22x81.90
2 lots on Jay and Hull avs., running through, 25x100, each.....76
1 lot on s. s. The Twenty-three-foot house is a corner.....76
1 lot w. s. Columbia-av., near Jay-av., 25x100.....61
1 lot n. w. corner Columbia and Jay avs., 15x71 x22.....65
2 lots on Clinton and Perry avs., near Columbia-av., running through, 25x100 each.....61
1 lot on s. s. Clinton-av., near above, same size..60
4 lots on same avenues, 50 ft. from above, same size, each.....60
1 lot on same avenue, near above, same size.....60
1 lot w. s. Fiske-av., near Clinton-av., same size. 80
1 lot on corner of Clinton-av. and Remsen-place, 25x100.....105
5 lots on w. s. of Remsen-place, 25 ft. from Hull-st., each lot 25x100 each.....91
1 lot w. s. of Willow-av., near Hull-av., 26x100.. 80
2 lots w. s. Hamilton-place, 25 ft. s. of Hall-st., each 25x100, each.....100
2 lots n. s. Clinton-av., 33.6 ft. w. of Willow-av., each 25x100, each.....105
3 small gores, n. s. of Clinton-av., 100 ft. e. of Clermont-av., 25x21.9x33, each.....33
4 lots s. s. cor. of Jay and Hull avs., each 25x104 x108, each.....91
5 lots on same avenue, adjoining, 25x105, each.. 77
2 lots n. e. corner of Jay and Clermont avs., each 25x100, each.....71
1 lot e. s. of Clermont-av., near above, 25x100.... 70
4 gore lots n. e. corner of Astoria and Perry avs., 28.3x77.6x90.9, each.....260
4 gore lots e. s. of Astoria-av., near Hull-av., 28.9x25x122.9x106x14.2, each.....135
4 lots on s. w. corner of Hamilton and Perry avs., same size, each.....130
Balance was adjourned for one week, at the same hour and place.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Charles-st., 100.10 ft. e. of 4th-st., 16.8x95.....$17,000
Charles-st., n. s., 84.2 ft. e. of 4th-st.....17,000
Cliff-st., n. s., lot No. 41, Buckman estate.....29,000
Madison-st., n. s., 207.7 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., (irregular).....4,200
1st-st., n. s., between 1st and 2d avs., 25.3x81.7x25 x78.7.....29,500
2d-st., s. s., 252.5 ft. w. of Avenue B, 21x100.5.....17,500
3d-st., n. s., 322 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.8x75.....15,000
6th-st., n. s., 126 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.8x97.....10,450
30th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x67.....12,000
30th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x98.9.....13,500
30th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9.....8,500
31st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x98.9.....10,000
42d-st., s. w. corner Madison-av., 28x36.7.....45,000
44th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 14.6x100.5 17,000
46th-st., n. s., 366 ft. w. of 9th-av., irregular.....3,500
46th-st., n. s., 236 ft. w. of 2d-av., irregular.....nom.
49th-st., n. s., 296 ft. w. of 2d-av., irregular.....nom.
51st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5.....20,000
51st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5.....3,600
52d-st., n. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9.....12,500
54th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.4x105.5.....21,000
55th-st., n. s., 108.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5.....23,000
58th-st., n. w. corner of 2d-av., 20x65.....20,000
62d-st., n. s., 286 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5.....4,725
66th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x100.5.. 600
78th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.9x102.2.....25,000
118th-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10.....15,500
123d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.....16,000
128Th-st., n. s., lot No. 94, Bridges' map, 25x100.11. 1,000
129th-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11.....10,000
129th-st., n. s., 268.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x99.11.... 7,150
148th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Public Drive, 200x99.11. 14,800
1st-av., w. s., 22 ft. s. of 47th-st., 20x90.....23,500
6th-av., w. s., 67.2 ft. s. of 6th-st., 20x80.....18,000
5th-av., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 36th-st., 24.6x100.....75,000
9th-av., w. s., 49.3 ft. n. of 25th-st., lot No. 160, estate of Clarke.....14,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 35th-st., 23.8x100. 37,000
Madison-av., e. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 74th-st., 50x100.... 19,000
Madison-av., e. s., 53.8 ft. s. of 75th-st., 25x100.... 9,500

Leases Recorded.

Chrystie-st., No. 50, basement store, 2 years, per year.....$600
Chrystie-st., No. 50, basement store, 2 years, per year.....600
East Broadway, No. 116, 5 years, per year.....1,200
Catherine-st., No. 68, 5 years, per year.....1,200
Front-st., No. 164, 5 years, per year.....2,500
Liberty-st., No. 119, 3 years 3 months, per year.. 4,500
Morton-st., No. 175 ft. w. of Washington-st., 25x 125, 2 years 4 months, $650; 2 years.....750
Prince-st., No. 114, 2 years, per year.....2,160
Rivington-st., No. 121, part of house, 5 years, per year.....1,200
West-st., No. 272, 5 years, per year.....3,500
Wooster-st., No. 66, 3 years, per year.....nom.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 50x 100.....$1,400
Broadway and Kossuth-st., n. e. corner, 46x100.. 5,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 207.4 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 22x100.....20,000
Dean-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 220x 25x237.3x20.6.....4,250
Degraw and Van Brunt sts., n. w. corner, 25x75. 8,000
Diamond-st., 275 ft. e. of Nassau-av., 25x100.... 980
Dodworth-st., s. s., lot No. 27, Dodworth map.... 4,500
Green-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100.... 800
Hewes-st., s. s., 80 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 20x75.....
Harrison-av., n. w. s., 71 ft. s. e. of Hewes-st., 20x100..... } 8,800
Linqueer-st., n. s., 87.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 41.8x100. 2,000
Monroe-st. and Nostrand-av., e. cor., 100x100.. 7,000
Ormond-place, w. s., 100 ft. s. of Putnam-av., 16½x 61.3x25x15.5x130.....1,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100.. 3,000
President-st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 22x80..... 1,000
Rutledge-st., n. s., 314 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 60x81.4 2,850
Stockton-st., s. s., 364 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 23.2 x93.3.....250
Van Buren-st., n. s., 312.6 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18.9x97.8.....7,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 362.2 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18.9x97.8.....6,500
Washington-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Liberty-st., 25 x90.....2,000
Water-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 100x9.10x 100x77.5x100x10.11x100x66.3.....34,000
Wyckoff-st., 64.9 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 63.3x109.11 x20.8x100.....850
3d and 4th-av. 2d sts., n. s. corner, 100x17x70x28 169.2x44.2.....5,500
South 2d-st., s. s., 97.6 ft. w. of 4th-st., 48x6.4x42x 15.2x30x21.6.....5,000
North 3d-st., s. s., 11.1 ft. e. of 2d-st., 70.3x25x86.2 x25.....1,400
North 3d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-st., 25x122.. 2,000
4th-st., n. s., 122.5 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x90..... 2,500
5th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-st., 20x100..... 1,250
47th-st., lot No. 314, map of Jno. F. Delemiare's 150
Clermont-av., w. s., 650.5 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 5,500
De Kalb-av., s. s., 24 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 35x50, quit claim.....1,000
Fulton-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Bond-st., 74.11x18x 74.9x18.2.....12,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 18x72x 65x30 ..... } 12,000
Bridge-st., w. s., adj. above, alley way, 33x35.6.. }
Fulton-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Stone-av., 50x200.. 3,333
Fulton-av., s. s., 80.11 ft. s. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 40x80.27.8x77.11x38x41.4x8x80..... 17,700
Gates-av., n. s., 82.3 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 17.2x 100.....7,000
Myrtle-av., s. w. s., 39.6 ft. n. w. of Clermont-av., 19.8x74.3x49x70.6.....10,250
Wythe-av., n. e. s., 131.3 ft. w. of Morton-st., 21.10 x90.....6,250
4th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 37th-st., 50x100..... 2,000
Saratoga-av. and Hancock-st., n. w. corner, 67x 87.....800
Lots Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, Geo. Martense's map, Flatbush.....2,550
Plot in Northwoods, adjoining S. Stryker's, Gravesend, 2 47-100 acres.....988
Flatbush road, adjoining, easterly, S. Brainard's, 54 acres.....37,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Clarenceville.

Brooklyn and Jamaica road, lots Nos. 361 and 363, 50x100.....$300
Lots Nos. 365 to 368, inclusive, Pecare's property, each 25x100.....600

Jamaica.

Central-av., n. s., portion Cogswell's property.. 500
North 1st-st., lots Nos. 13 and 14, adjoining Greenfield.....1,425

Newtown.

Flushing-av., n. s., lot No. 8, Backus estate.....$300
Nassau-av., s. s., 550 ft. w. of South-st., East Astoria, 50x100.....230
Lots Nos. 915, 920, block No. 28, map New-Astoria.....3,100

North Hempstead.

Plot of Peter Onderdonk's estate, Laurel Hill, 13 acres.....$2,600
Plot of Peter Onderdonk's estate, Laurel Hill, 9 acres.....750
Plot of Peter Onderdonk's estate, Laurel Hill, 8 acres.....2,848
Plot of Peter Onderdonk's estate, Flower Hill, 13 acres.....500
Plot of Peter Onderdonk's estate, Flower Hill, 13 acres.....5,200
Plot of Peter Onderdonk's estate, Flower Hill, 8 acres.....2,854
Plot of Peter Onderdonk's estate, Flower Hill, 16 acres.....2,681

Woodhaven.

Grafton-av., adjoining Walker's, 2 acres.....$2,297

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Boston road, s. s., adjoining J. Hyde's, 3 acres... $3,500

Greenburg.

Main-st., s. s., adjoining S. Bird's, 20x100..... $7,000

Morrisania.

Fulton-av., s. e. s., part of lot No. 131, Morrisania, 30x86.....$1,200

New-Rochelle.

Washington-av., n. s., adjoining J. S. Bennett's, 200x200.....$16,000
Union-st., n. w. s., lot No. 45, G. R. Jackson's property, 100x200.....650

Ossining.

James-st., s. s., adjoining Wm. Caskie's, 50x102. } $5,000
William-st., n. s., adjoining Ann J. Van Wart's, 50x102..... }

West Farms.

Arthur-st., w. s., Berrian & Duffey's property, 50 x120.....$350
Av. B, w. s., lots Nos. 328, 329, 330, C. Berrian's farm, 75x125.....900
Madison-av. and Orchard-st., s. w. corner, 100x 125.....2,000
Monroe-av. and Waverly-st., n. w. corner, 100x 100.....2,000
Washington-st., lots Nos. 122, 123, Central Morrisania, 12x125.....4,000
West-st., s. w. s., lot No. 5, Wardville, 50x108.... 400

Westchester.

East Chester and Westchester roads, R. Wilkinson's, 71 87-100 acres.....$68,970
5th-av., s. s., lot No. 1,051, Wakefield, 100x114..... 800
Public road, s. w. s., Murray property, 4 25-100 acres.....3,830
Public road, s. w. s., Murray property, 8 2-10 acres.....2,170

Yonkers.

Buena Vista-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of St. Mary-st., 25x100.....$1,000
Spring-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Kellinger-st., 100x100 4,100
Sprain road, w. s., Jackson R. Mead property, 5½ acres.....2,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Comes-alley, e. s., 110 ft. n. of Market-st.....$2,500
Elm-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 26x99.... 3,500
Elm-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of C. B. Heurey's, 30x36.. 6,500
Monroe-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 19x80 2,000
Nesbit-st., 60 ft. from Lock-st., 30x70..... 1,500
New-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of South Essex-st., 25x83.. 6,000
Schaik and Bowery-sts., s. e. cor., 47x94..... 1,250
Warren-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Colden-st., 37x100.. } 16,000
Warren-st., s. s., 162 ft. w. of Colden-st., 37x100.. }
Wickliff-st., e. s., 171 ft. e. of Academy-st., 40x131 1,600

Belleville.

Portion of John Nuthall's land, 10 acres.....$8,500
Main-st., w. s., indef. locality, 181x200..... 20,500
Main-st., w. s., indef. locality, 29x54..... 3,500
Washington-av., s. s., indefinite plot..... } 3,000
Linden-av., e. s., indefinite plot..... }
7 indefinite plots on Main-st., Ralph-st. and John-st.....22,500

Bloomfield.

Newark and Pompton road, plot 82x210..... $1,200
Portion of John B. Brown's land, 9½ acres..... 5,500

Caldwell.

Part of D. Peer's land, 6 acres, and plot adjoining C. Lindle's, 8 acres.....$1,600

Clinton.

Connecticut Farms to Irving-ton road, 19 60-100 acres..... } $8,000
Vandenpool-st., s. s..... } Irving in Clinton and New-
Clifton-st., s. s..... } ark..... } 2,500
Panier-st..... }

East Orange.

Evergreen-place, e. s., 270 ft. s. of M. and E. R. R., 80x210.....$2,800

West Orange.

Road from Dix, passing J. Mulford's, 102 acres.. $3,000
Williamsville to Susrisfield Bridge road, n. s., 7 66-100 acres..... 2,000

Orange.

Day-st., e. s., 55 ft. s. of M. Cahill's, 50x85..... $2,375
Clarendon-place, s. s., 20 ft. e. of Essex-av., 100 x199..... 7,000
Ridge-st., e. s.127x196..... 5,000

Livingston.

Church lot, commencing at corner of Methodist Church..... $1,000

Montclair.

Newark and Pompton road, lot 30x100..... $500

Jersey City.

Grove-st., e. s., 54 ft. n. of Grand-st., 20x76.....$10,000
Wayne and Varick sts., n. e. corner, 20.6x60..... 11,000

Hudson City.

Cottage-st., s. s., 183 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 32x121. $1,750
Clerk-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Colden-st., 25x100.... 600
Germania-av., w. s., C. P. Nicoll's prems., 25x80. 475
Lot No. 2, plot No. 7, block No. 9, Bramhall's map, 25x100..... 650
Lot No. 22, map of Hudson Grove, 22x100..... 550

Bergen.

Oak-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100..... } $6,000
Oak-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100..... }
Oak-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100..... }
Palisade-av. near Bergen-st., 25x100..... 2,200

North Bergen.

Hackensack road, w. s., adjoining R. Lesher, 100 x250..... $1,700
Charles and Moller sts., corner of, 50x100..... 400

Kearney.

Lots Nos. 212 to 222, block L., Nos. 124 to 145, block E..... } $2,550
Lots Nos. 243 to 266, block K, Ogden farm..... }

Union.

Lewis-st., n. s., Nos. 887, 888, 889 and 890, 100x100. $1,850
Franklin-st., lots Nos. 863 and 864, block No. 160, 50x100..... 600

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 22 and 23, block No 1, Pearsall's map. $1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AUDUBON PARK.

A plot of TWENTY-FOUR LOTS, fronting on this Park and the junction of the

GRAND AND RIVER DRIVES.

The location is first-class, surrounded with RESIDENCES OF WEALTHY CITIZENS, and replete with ALL STREET IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING GAS AND WATER.

For further particulars apply at the office of

JOHN MCCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

STORAGE OR FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Valuable property on East River side, one block from river; about thirty lots, nearly all of which are covered with very substantial brick buildings, with frontage on four streets; well calculated for storage of cotton, &c., or for manufacturing purposes; will be subdivided or sold as it is, and on very accommodating terms. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., (MURRAY Hill,) a new and modern-built house, finished in most elegant taste; four stories; 20 feet front; 60 feet deep; lot 20x100. This house must be seen to be properly valued; may be had with furniture if desired. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$36,000.—NEW STONE HOUSE, next to corner of Madison-av., in 44th-st.; is one of the most perfect models of completeness ever offered in this City. It well worth the attention of any one wanting a superb house. Apply on premises; open all day.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE for sale.—The elegant full-size brown-stone house No. 76 5th-av., 25 feet wide; lot 125 feet deep, with a "L" lot and stable on 13th-st. 25x75; early possession. Price and particulars can be obtained at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—FOR sale or to lease for a term of years for business purposes, an extra large house and lot, fronting both 5th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 149 West 53d-st.; finished in hard wood, with all modern improvements; new price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to W. G. LATHROP, Jr., No. 38 Wall-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY—A four-story brown-stone house, on West 42d-st., 20x58.100; can be bought very low; must be sold; in perfect order throughout, and splendidly built. Apply to ELEAM & GAY, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, the first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 137 East 59th-st., one door from Lexington-av.; terms easy. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A VERY ELEgantly located lot on 65th-st., west of 8th-av., and near the Boulevard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—32D-ST., between 10th and 11th avs., with unfailing well, seven contiguous lots to lease. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop house No. 36 Boorman-place, southeasterly corner of 9th-av. and 33d-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 167 WEST 34TH-ST., A beautiful brown-stone high-stoop four-story house, in splendid order; size 21x50x75; price $36,000. Inquire on premises.

NOS. 333 AND 361 WEST 23D-ST., for sale or to lease. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

THE GRAND PLATEAU.

A plot of THIRTY-FOUR LOTS, running from 150th-st. northerly, and fronting on the

GRAND BOULEVARD AND MORNINGSIDE AVENUE.

The grade of these lots is about 100 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER; run through from the Boulevard to the avenue 200 feet,

OVERLOOKING THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR MANY MILES,

making them the MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES on the island. They will be SOLD IN LOTS OF TWO OR MORE LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MAGNIFICENT

FULTON-AVENUE LOTS,

situated on the

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FULTON and WASHINGTON AVS., BROOKLYN,

at auction by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

at 12 o'clock on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31,

at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

LOOK OUT

FOR JOHNSON & MILLER'S

GREAT SALE OF 400 LOTS,

Situated in the Twenty-first Ward, late Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, to take place on TUESDAY, March 30, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. The owners of the property have given the auctioneers positive instructions to sell every lot offered without reserve.

Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ON MONDAY, 29TH MARCH, GREAT sale of East New-York property by JOHNSON & MILLER. See Brooklyn papers and large and small posters of Snediker estate.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

INVESTORS

IN

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE

should not fail to make a

PERSONAL EXAMINATION

OF THE

400 SPLENDID LOTS

situated in the

21ST, LATE 9TH, WARD

OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN,

to be sold at auction by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

At 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 30, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

THE LOTS ARE ALL SPLENDIDLY SITUATED ON

HALSEY AVENUE,

DECATUR, MCDONOUGH AND BAINBRIDGE STS.,

HOPKINSON, SARATOGA AND HOWARD AVS., NEAR

BROADWAY AND FULTON-AV.

EVERY LOT WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF PRICE. THE SALE WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE THIS SEASON.

Terms liberal. Maps at the offices of the auctioneers, Nos. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs. some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 23x48; lots 90 to 110 feet. The twenty-three-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, facing south. These houses have been built by days' work, in the most thorough manner, under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements complete. Black-walnut front and vestibule doors, stairs and

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of Clothing, new, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,682 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 gray Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of clothing and equipage unserviceable, viz.:

4,330 Blankets.
852 Coats, Privates.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1,246 Sack Coats, lined.
48 Sack Coats, unlined.
661 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, Privates.
738 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3,701 pairs Trousers, mounted.
2,127 pairs Trousers, foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old Rope, Tent Cuttings, Burlaps, Petroleum Paper, Cotton Cuttings, old Packing Boxes and other Articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS, Brevet Colonel and Acting Quartermaster United States Army, Depot Quartermaster.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

150 packages Malaga Raisins.
60 bags Peanuts.
20 barrels Chestnuts.

At 11¼ o'clock on Pier No. 13 East River:

2,213 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
720 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo brig *Star of the East*, from Palermo.

Immediately after, on Pier, East River:

3,642 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,944 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo bark *Royal Arch*, from Palermo.

Immediately after, on Pier, East River:

2,300 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo brig *Pickwick*, from Palermo.

72D AUCTION SALE OF **SCRANTON COAL.**

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1869.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,

80,000 TONS

OF COAL, from the LACKAWANNA REGIONS, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during April, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, by order of the EXECUTORS OF GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, Esq., deceased, his entire private collection of some of the most valuable pictures and statuary to be found in this country. The sale will take place as above, on the evenings of THURSDAY, 1st, and FRIDAY, 2d April, at 7½ o'clock, each evening. They are now on exhibition free, as above, till sale and three evenings previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS AND PEARL JEWELRY, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on SATURDAY, March 27, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, a large and valuable invoice of the finest quality of diamonds and pearl jewelry, &c., consisting of crosses, ear-rings, ladies' half sets, single stone pins, bracelets, finger rings, and other articles, guaranteed of finest quality. Can be seen on the morning of sale, as above.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—The undersigned, the assignee of the Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company, of the city of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 103 East Houston-st., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely of that day, the property and effects of the bankrupt's estate, consisting of a large lot of machinery, tools and fixtures connected therewith for the manufacture of musical instruments; patents, office fixtures, furniture, and musical instruments, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the property of the bankrupt's estate can call upon the assignee, who will show them the articles. HENRY C. VAIL, Assignee, No. 680 Broadway, City of New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. LITTLE and CHARLES H. DANA, bankrupts.—The subscriber, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at their Broad-st., Newark, office, No. 763 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following assets which have come to his hands as assignee of said estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of the said William H. Little and Charles H. Dana in and to the woolen machinery, steam engine, shafting, pulleys, belting, fixtures, tools and other implements in and belonging to the mill known as Blackwood Mills, at Good Intent, Washington township, Camden County, New-Jersey, and all the interest of the said Little & Dana, in the lease of said premises.

E. W. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

NEWARK, March 24, 1869.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c., BELONGING TO D. B. ALLEN, Esq., ALL FIRST-CLASS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell the above at the private stable, No. 3 West 36th-st., at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, March 29, comprising a great variety. Full particulars to-morrow.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

MESSRS. MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONEERS, are prepared to attend to sales of furniture at the residences of parties declining housekeeping, and will also hold weekly sales at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for the convenience of those preferring to remove their effects.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer,

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at No. 67 West 9th-st., rosewood parlor suite in damask covering, rich rosewood, black walnut and mahogany marble-top chamber suites, fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, extension tables, toilet ware, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture, &c., all in fine order.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—ON SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., a general assortment of furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION NOTICE.—QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 5. Particular attention given to sales of furniture at private residences.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School,

Tarrytown, N. Y.

Inspection solicited.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. C. CURTISS, }

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point. Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, or LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term opens April 6.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY by a German lady who teaches her own language, French and Music; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; engagement to begin the 1st of April; references exchanged. Address G. S., Box No. 479 Post Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, exclusively for little girls, will be opened April 19 at Kensico, Westchester County. Address for circulars, Mrs. LOBDELL, 15 Livingston-place, New-York.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG WOMAN, A school in the country where there are but few other pupils. Address, stating terms, GUARDIAN, Box No. 1 Times Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—ROSE HILL, DANbury, Conn. Spring term opens April 1. MRS. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

TEACHERS.

A LITERARY LADY READS WITH young ladies of the first families the Poets, History, English Literature, Shakespeare; parlor recitations, conversation on rhetoric, belles letters and criticism. Address CORRESPONDENCE, Box No. 79 Station D.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHRISTOPHER FINE and JAMES F. MORGAN, under the firm name of FINE & MORGAN, as attorneys and counselors at law, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr MORGAN conducts the business at the old numbers, 14 and 16 Wall-st.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1869.

CHRISTOPHER FINE,
JAMES F. MORGAN.

No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDWARD ALEXANDER DUER and JAMES GORE KING DUER are partners in our firm.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS,

HAVE REMOVED

TO

NO. 59 BLEECKER-ST.,

CORNER OF MULBERRY-ST.,

Where they have enlarged accommodations for displaying their magnificent stock of

OXFORD BIBLES,

OXFORD PRAYER BOOKS,

SUNDAY SCHOOL STOCK,

JUVENILE BOOKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Notice of Removal.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL CLOSE THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS IN

CANAL-ST.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

MARCH 26 AND 27,

AND WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW STORE,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 29.

DRY GOODS.

RICH GOODS
at
POPULAR PRICES.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 UNION-SQUARE,

has now open all his
SPRING STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS.
Also,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
of London, Paris and home manufacture.
The trade supplied.

LACE CURTAINS—NEW SPRING STYLES for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market.

Curtain materials, and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Reep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrekins made to order.

Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings.

Window Shades of all kinds on hand or made to order. Wholesale or retail.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
N. B.—Furniture store at No. 661 Broadway.

CANTRELL'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE store (removed from Broadway) is at No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS,—REOPENING OF MILLINERY THIS DAY, on account of the great rush of yesterday. Please call. Millinery goods at wholesale and retail. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF BLACK-walnut furniture for sale cheap—One carved high-top bedstead, marble-top bureau, with large swing glass, two sofas, two marble-top tables, library table, easy chair, lounge, chairs, &c., all first-class; been used two months. Apply to Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in music store.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 11th-av., from 40th to 50th sts.

2d. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.

3d. For regulating and grading 64th-st., from 3d to 5th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. Both sides of 11th-av., from 40th to 59th sts.
2d. Both sides of 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.
3d. Both sides of 64th-st., from Lexington-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT, }
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 25, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 Mott-st., March 23, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METRO-POLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869, the following sanitary regulation was adopted:

"It is hereby declared to be the duty of every person herein authorized to enforce and execute this regulation, to kill promptly every dog or other unmuzzled animal found in this sanitary district, which any such person in good faith believes to have the hydrophobia, or to have been bitten or exposed to be bitten by any animal having said disease; and every such person is hereby authorized and directed to kill every dog appearing to such person to be sickly, emaciated or disabled, found in said district at large, and not in charge and appearing to be under the care and control of some other proper custodian thereof; and every person so authorized is directed to promptly report to the Sanitary Superintendent, or to one of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, every case of killing any such dog, and when and where the same was killed, and also every case of any dog being in said district having, or which is believed liable to have, or has been exposed to the hydrophobia, and when and where said dog was last seen or is likely to be found, and a description thereof.

"And this Board assumes all responsibility for such killing pursuant to the 4th section of chapter 166 of the Laws of 1867, provided that such killing shall be done in good faith in the supposed discharge of his duty, by any person herein authorized to do such killing.

"And the Metropolitan Police Board, by and through its proper officers, agents and men, is hereby charged, pursuant to and by virtue of section seventeen of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, and other laws to such cases applicable, with the duty of enforcing and executing this regulation."

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., March 23, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METRO-POLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of the Board as follows: That no manure, garbage or other like offensive matter be loaded or unloaded upon or from any car or vehicle, barge or other water craft, at a point nearer than three hundred (300) feet of any passenger car, having any passengers therein, or about to depart and provided for passengers. And that no car or vehicle wholly or partially loaded with any such article be placed or allowed to stand, or be partly loaded or unloaded, within the distance of three hundred (300) feet of any such car, or of the place on the track where such car should arrive or depart, within half an hour of the actual or due arrival or departure of any such passenger car or train at or from such place. And that neither the loading or unloading or the exposure of any such manure, or garbage, or matter, be allowed to be so near as to be offensive to the senses of any person being, or about to be, a passenger, and being properly in or about any passenger car or station.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, No. 57 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV-EN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH B. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 57½ Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.

JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE, } Executors.
HENRY C. PLACE, }
n13-1aw6mF*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WILLIAM W. MARTIN, CHAPlain of the Brooklyn Association, lectures THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. Subject—*The Pacific Coast and the Pacific Railroads.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service GOOD FRIDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock; communion service, evening, at 8 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach on both occasions.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, April 3
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, April 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURGOT...SATURDAY, May 1
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 15

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27 CALEDONIA.....April 17
EUROPA.....April 3 BRITANNIA.....April 24
INDIA.....April 10 IOWA.....May 1

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 31
CUBA.....SATURDAY.....April 3
NOVA SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 7
AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY.....April 14
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 21
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 28

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

HECLA.....April 1 | ARABIA.....April 22
TARIFA.....April 15, TRIPOLI.....April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA, 3,865 tons.....March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,000 tons.....April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.....April 28, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage, 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $40, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12
And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York. From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency | Cabin.....$80, Gold
Steerage.... 35, Currency | Steerage.....35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 3, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, April 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To Londonderry.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.} 45 | St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer...} 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside. | Inside. | Second Cabin. | Steerage.
$275 | $225 | $150 | $75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

On the 15th, 18TH AND 25TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in reaching inland charges.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. H. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....April 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....April 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. GEO. H. KNIGHT.....April 15

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES.....March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....April 19

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON,

VIA KEY WEST.

FREIGHT TAKEN AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL Master, will sail THURSDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail April 8.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.

The steamships,
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 8, North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA.

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known sidewheel steamship
RAPIDAN,
F. G. MALLORY, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows.....April 3
DE SOTO follows.....April 10

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...Saturday, March 27
CORTES.....NELSON..Saturday, April 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 12 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 387 (corner 23d-st.) and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with Boston train for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room car from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday Train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., ar

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Immense Mass Meeting at Steinway Hall.

Resolutions in Favor of Recognizing the Insurgents.

Speeches by Mayor Hall, Henry Ward Beecher, Paul Du Chaillu, John Sherwood and Algernon S. Sullivan.

An immense meeting in favor of Cuban Independence was held at Steinway Hall last evening. About 2,000 persons, chiefly Cubans, were present, among whom were several ladies. The platform was decorated with the Cuban revolutionary flag and the Stars and Stripes.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, who nominated Mayor HALL for Chairman. Mr. HALL, whose appearance was the signal for loud applause, on taking the chair, said they had met to-night to preach to Spain that old and well-known commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." In vain do we rejoice over the abolition of slavery in this country, if we do not at the same time rejoice at the striking off the chains of the slaves in Cuba, in order that they may become soldiers of the revolution. Mr. HALL then spoke of the immense increase in the wealth and trade of Cuba since 1850. To-day, he said, 147 cities and towns are in the hands of the revolutionists. [Applause.] Such a success could not have been foreseen or anticipated. It was unexampled. His Honor concluded by saying: "The President of this Republic has been found, hitherto, of taking social inspiration from Havana. I believe that hereafter he will take his political inspiration from the towns and villages beyond Havana. The appointment made by the President, to-day, of a Consul to Havana, of a man of the old Jacksonian stripe shows that he has some plan to work out." [Applause.] Mr. HALL then referred to a document, (*El Cronista,*) which had been handed him as he entered the hall by an emissary of Spain, in the form of a small boy. He was glad, he said, to find that a gallant Police Captain had done, as he trusted he always would do on similar occasions, arrested this emissary for circulating incendiary documents. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. DANA then read a list of Vice-Presidents, including the names of Messrs. W. C. BRYANT, JOHN C. FREMONT, GEO. W. CURTIS, and others. He also read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present struggle of the Cubans for independence and self-government, belongs in the same category with the American Revolution of 1776. It should excite the sympathy of all friends of popular progress, and deserves every kind of assistance that other nations may be able to render.

Resolved, That the Cuban cause is just, and that the wrongs against which the Cubans have revolted are such as should rouse the indignation of mankind, including as they do taxation without representation, the forced maintenance of the institution of slavery, the exclusion of all natives of the island from public service, the denial of the right to bear arms, and of all the sacred privileges of citizenship and nationality.

Resolved, That in proclaiming the abolition of slavery, the patriots of Cuba have given conclusive evidence that they share the most substantial ideas of modern democracy, and that their political principles are in unison with those which inspire and govern the profoundest thinkers and statesmen of the age.

Resolved, That while men of free minds in all countries must view with interest and hope the uprising of Cuba, we, as citizens of the Republic of North America, and near neighbors of the island, recognize a special obligation toward the patriots who are toiling and fighting for its emancipation from European tyranny.

Resolved, That in our judgment it is the duty of our Government to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans at the earliest practicable moment, [applause,] and thus to show the world that this nation is always on the side of those who contend against despotism and oppression; and that we earnestly entreat the Executive at Washington that there may be no unnecessary delay in decisively dealing with this great subject.

ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER said: I shall hope to be near the hour of my death when the tidings that any people, however small or however remote on this globe, having felt the touch of freedom, and having wakened for the achievement of true liberty, shall fail to raise in my heart a responsive enthusiasm. Though they may not speak the same language, the heart knows but one language. We may be divided by the tongue, but they who have generous sentiments are not so much divided, by a thousand times, as those who are divided in their language. Well, I rejoice in the hearty sympathy which I perceive here to-night, and I hope that the movement that is begun here to-night will spread through every city and town and village in the country, so that the whole American people may stand together, without distinction of parties—that they may all stand together upon this Cuban question. For I am thoroughly in earnest; and I desire to see Cuba shake off her shackles, and absolutely free—the most beautiful isle of the globe; large enough to be separate and independent; peopled enough to be self-governing; when the iron shall no longer be on her hands and upon her ancles; but she shall be able to stand among the independent nations of the earth. [Great applause.] Will you then indulge me in a few remarks, addressed rather to your reason than to your feeling. Let me say that this meeting is not a meeting to set forth any ill will, or to excite a feeling against Spaniards, or against Spain, in their own proper sphere and dominion. So far from that, we not only do not meet to-night to say that we are enemies to Spain, but we declare that we are their friends and that we desire to become more so. We desire that every part of their policy, so far as it is truly in the spirit of an enlarged liberty, shall have no check or drawback. And while we see them waking from the doze, aye the sleep of ages, if they commit some mistakes, we can forbear, for we know the bad lessons that they have learned in the ages of tyranny, and we are not disposed to look with an evil eye upon all parts of their conduct. I believe that the old Spanish blood has not lost its strength yet. And though Spain seemed degenerate and was the last nation of Europe to hear the trumpet-call of liberty, she *has* heard it, and the people are rising upon all her hills and all her valleys, and "freedom of religion" is their watchword to-day. [Applause.] Freedom, knowledge, independence, virtue, patriotism—these are the feelings that burn as a sacred national fire among the Spaniards; and I say to Spain, "That which makes us love you to-day is that which we demand for Cuba to-day." [Great applause.] Let it not be possible then that we should be mistaken. Let not the most prejudiced, or the most knavish be able to spread abroad that this was a meeting hostile to Spain. Let us send this witness to them, "As long as you are for freedom, for intelligence, for sacred independence in religion, so long you have our hearts and our confidence." [Great applause.] There is another thought that I wish to premise, and that is this—I would not have the force of this meeting destroyed by the supposition that it is a mere demonstration of self-interest, masked over by patriotism and the love of liberty. I say that motive is not mixed with the principles we now advocate. I do not say that, by-and-by, Cuba may not be annexed to the United States; but my desire is that she be left free to do that which her own interests may require her to do. If the Cubans see best to be governed in their own way, let them so choose. If Cuba chooses to make application for admission into the Union of these States, I can only say that so far as I am concerned she is welcome. But it is not for that I stand here to-night. It is for her autonomy that I appeal—that she may be erected into a State, and then afterward determine what is best for herself. I say here is no masked self-interest. Why ought Cuba to be independent? Because she is a separate territory. If she were some Province of the Peninsula of Spain, I should doubt the propriety of her separate independence; because though there is a right of the minority, there is also a right in the majority, as we have shown in the grand struggle which has just finished. If a man who is a common tenant with me in a dwelling-house insists upon it that he has a right to take half the house away, and cut it down from top to bottom, I protest against any such act, for I have a right not to have my house moved. In regard, therefore, to any province of a country, I hold to myself at liberty to discuss every such question on its own merits and on its own ground. But Cuba is no province. It is a little Continent of itself, and mere smallness has nothing to do with merit or beauty. Cuba stands in such circumstances that she can well be independent of all the nations of the earth—certainly independent of the furthermost continent. She ought to be free because she has a population which desires freedom; and that brings me back to one of the fundamental principles of humanity—and that is, that every people have the inherent right to self-government; and this right does not belong to any particular country or to any particular age. A people may not come to the knowledge of it for a long while; they may not come to a knowledge of the wisest way of maintaining that liberty; but the right of every person to liberty is a right that mounts as high as the first creation of a man. I claim for the Cubans, then, because they belong to the great family of mankind, all I claim for all, whether it be in Crete or Cuba, or in the Caribbean Sea; whether it be some far-off northern country or a land in the remote South. It is the right which I claim for all men who live on God's green earth. Nor does it make any difference because the right has been overlaid. It is the truth that possession may, in law at least, give property, but no possession can give force to political rights over others. Though the loins of the slave had been set upon by the tyrant for a thousand years, yet that gives the tyrant no right over the slave. [Applause.] And, therefore, it does not follow that because the Cubans have been so long under the rule of Spain, and because Spain has so long sucked the blood of the country, it does not follow that she has the right to such more. There is Cuba, standing as it were, like a cow, knee-deep in good pasture, and Spain willing to give her more because Spain sits at the pail. Well, the Cubans object to Spain sitting there with the pail any longer. Let it suffice for the time past; but for the future, I assert the right of Spain to own herself. I hold that Cuba has the right to her liberty which people do who suffer for the achievement of it. You cannot, by any foreign force, make a people free. It is like boys building mud-castles; they are mud still, after you have gone through with it, and so of a nation. If they are willing to be enslaved, you may shape them into what shape you please, but they are mud when you get through. The Cubans have shown they have nerve and courage; that they are willing to spend their treasure and blood for freedom. [Applause.] When I see men willing to give their plantations, free all their slaves, beggar themselves nearly, and come to New-York saying, "It is better for me to be a poor man and free, than the richest man in Cuba and be enslaved." [Applause.] It is because I see this spirit in Cubans that I have hope for them; and assert for them this right of separation from the old country. I will not call it the mother country unless it be a step-mother. [Laughter and applause.] This delicate morsel which has been put into my hand speaks of a navy and an army opposed to the Cubans. Yet here is a people that for five months has stood firm, and has not suffered much from this navy, and not much from this army. [Applause.] It is true that the Spanish army holds the populous cities on the sea-coasts, but it is also true that the Cubans themselves hold God's fortified cities—the mountains of the interior. And if they have been able thus far to hold them, we have reason to believe that they will be able to hold them still longer—long enough to have their belligerent rights recognized. If without arms, without aid, without encouragement from abroad they have been able to hold out so long, how much more will they accomplish when all North America sends them sympathy; when they know that thirty millions of men cheer them and say to them, "Do or die!" [Great applause.] I would speak to these heroic men; would that they could hear my voice to-night. I would say to them, "Better for you to die as heroes than live as slaves; better a thousand fold that Cuba should sink in the sea than that Cubans should go back again under Spanish rule." [Applause.] But I say that if Cuba ought to be governed by any other nation, Spain is the last country that ought to do it. [Applause.] Spain, I say, is the last, because she knows the least as yet how to govern. She has slumbered so long that she has forgotten everything except the days of CHARLES V. She has just wakened, and now, like some Rip Van Winkle of nations, she wants a good shaking. Let her be well shaken and wakened wholly; and let her put on her beautiful garments. But Spain has not learned yet, what France has not learned, what Italy has not learned, what England has not yet learned, what Turkey has not learned—aye, what America has not learned—what God did not mean that anybody should learn: How to govern a foreign people that are able to govern themselves. We are so used to the breath of liberty in this country, that we can't understand the tyranny, the smotheration that the Cubans endure. Whatever laws there are in Cuba come from Spain; there, no citizen has a voice in framing the laws. All her laws, like most other things, are imported for her. Consider, Americans, if the Czar of Russia owned you, and made all your laws in Moscow, and that they were brought over here like so much muslin, and not sold, but put on you; I should pity you, but I should pity the laws more. [Applause.] The laws are not made in the interest of the Cubans, but for the Spanish Government. Spain uses Cuba as a sponge, by means of which she sucks up riches and puts them into her own exchequer. After an urgent appeal to the merchants of the City to aid the Cubans in their struggle, he said the day would come when one more flag, the flag of Cuba, would be added to the flags of nations.

On the conclusion of Mr. BEECHER's speech, Mr. HENRY HILL was introduced, and sung the "Marseillaise" in fine style. He was accompanied on the organ by Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

M. PAUL DU CHAILLU was the next speaker. After expressing his sympathy with the revolutionists in Cuba, he said that he had a few years ago paid a visit to the Spanish penal settlement of Fernando Po, where some of the best men of Spain had been sent to languish and to die. The climate of this place was terrible. No sooner had the speaker landed there than he was seized with a terrible fever. By good nursing he recovered, but what they must suffer who had no comforts in sickness but those a prison could afford, might be imagined. Fernando Po is situated in the Bight of Biafra, in the Gulf of Guinea. It is covered with dense forests. Some of the mountains are 11,000 feet in height. It rained there nearly all the time, while the heat was intense. The malarious exhalations were frightful; he had experienced something of African settlements, and he believed Fernando Po to be one of the unhealthiest spots in the world. God help those who were sent there.

Mr. JOHN SHERWOOD spoke next. He said if there was any nation outside the protection of international law, that nation was Spain. Again and again has she assumed to disregard such law in trade with colonies in revolution, and in this respect she is entitled to no consideration from other nations under like circumstances. He was present in Europe during the Prim revolution, and the news of that movement emanating from the Isabella Government was no more reliable than the fictions of DUMAS. He instanced the various occasions when the Government of the United States granted belligerent rights to struggling people as much as five years before the final establishment of their Government. He concluded by an eloquent appeal in behalf of struggling Cuba.

Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN and Mr. TOWNSEND, formerly Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas, followed in a few remarks. A resolution similar in tone to those given above was proposed by Mayor HALL, and was adopted with loud applause. The meeting was then adjourned, with cheers for Cuba and its independence.

CITY CRIME.

Convictions and Acquittals in the Higher Courts—A Comparison with the Arrests—Startling Criminal Statistics.

We have obtained an exhibit of all the business done in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions during the year 1868, and it is appended:

CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER IN THE YEAR 1868.

February Term.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder, second degree	1	
Manslaughter	1	
Assault with dangerous weapon	1	
Grand larceny	3	
Attempt at larceny	1	
Petit larceny from person	1	
False pretences	1	
Cruelty to animals		1
Total	9	1
March Term.		
Murder, second degree	1	
Assault with dangerous weapon	1	
Burglary, third degree		1
Attempt at burglary	1	
Grand larceny	4	1
Attempts at grand larceny	8	
Petit larceny from person	1	
Total	16	2
October Term.		
Murder, second degree	1	
Manslaughter	2	
Total	3	
December Term.		
Manslaughter	1	
Grand total	30	3

CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS IN THE YEAR 1868.

January Term.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Manslaughter	1	3
Assault and battery with intent to kill		1
Assault with dangerous weapon	1	
Assault with intent to commit robbery	1	
Assault and battery	9	
Robbery in first degree	1	
Burglary in second degree	2	
Burglary in third degree	8	3
Attempt to commit burglary	16	1
Forgery in third degree	2	1
Forgery in fourth degree	1	
Grand larceny	15	3
Petit larceny from person	4	1
Attempt at grand larceny	12	
Attempt at petit larceny	16	
False pretences	1	
Cruelty to animals		1
Violation of building law		1
Total	90	14
February Term.		
Manslaughter	1	
Burglary, third degree	1	
Attempt at burglary, third degree	2	
Grand larceny	7	
Attempt at grand larceny	14	
Petit larceny from person	6	
Petit larceny	4	
Assault with dangerous weapon	1	
Assault with intent to kill		1
Assault with intent to steal	2	
Embezzlement		1
False pretences	5	
Assault and battery	3	
Breaking jail	1	
Receiving stolen goods		2
Cruelty to animals	2	1
Total	50	18
March Term.		
Manslaughter	1	
Assault with dangerous weapon	2	
Forgery, third degree	1	
Burglary, third degree	5	
Attempt at burglary, third degree	3	
Grand larceny	17	
Attempt at grand larceny	13	
Petit larceny	8	
False pretences	2	
Assault and battery	4	
Total	56	2
April Term.		
Robbery, first degree	2	
Assault with intent to rob	1	
Forgery, fourth degree	1	
Attempt at burglary, third degree	9	
Grand larceny	14	
Petit larceny, person	3	
Attempt at grand larceny	21	
Petit larceny	16	
False pretences	2	
Assault and battery	3	
Murder in first degree		1
Total	72	1
May Term.		
Manslaughter	1	
Assault with dangerous weapon	3	
Robbery, first degree	1	
Robbery, second degree	2	
Burglary, second degree	1	
Burglary, fourth degree	7	
Burglary, third degree	7	
Attempt to commit burglary	7	
Grand larceny	5	
Attempt to commit larceny	6	
Petit larceny from person	3	
Petit larceny	13	
Assault and battery	9	
Total	60	
June Term.		
Manslaughter	2	
Assault with dangerous weapon	1	
Robbery, first degree	1	
Burglary, first degree	3	
Burglary, third degree	4	
Attempt at burglary, third degree	2	
Grand larceny	6	
Attempt at grand larceny	19	
Petit larceny from person	1	
Petit larceny	4	
False personation	1	
Assault and battery	4	
Total	42	
November Term.		
Robbery, first degree	1	
Forgery, fourth degree	7	
Burglary, third degree	1	
Attempt at burglary, third degree	5	
Grand larceny	5	
Attempt at grand larceny	10	
Petit larceny from person	4	
Petit larceny	7	
Total	39	
December Term.		
Assault with dangerous weapon	2	
Burglary, first degree	1	
Burglary, second degree	1	
Burglary, third degree	5	
Attempt at burglary	10	
Forgery, fourth degree	1	
Arson, third degree	1	
Grand larceny	8	
Attempt at larceny	11	
Petit larceny	11	
Embezzlement	1	
Conspiracy	2	
Assault and battery	4	
Total	58	

RECAPITULATION.

	Con'd.	Acq'd.		Con'd.	Acq'd.
January	90	14	July	39	3
February	50	18	August	26	1
March	72	8	September	33	15
April	72	13	October	42	6
May	60	5	November	39	5
June	59	9	December	58	1
Grand total				674	98

These figures are in themselves of absorbing interest, but when we come to compare the number disposed of in the Courts by conviction or acquittal with the number arrested during the same time for the same offences the exhibit becomes startling in the highest degree. In order to present the subject in the most compact form, we have made the following

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

Offences.	Arrested.	Disposed of in the Courts.	Unacted counted for.
Assault, felonious	712	24	688
Arson	65	2	63
Bigamy	13	1	12
Burglary	630	154	476
Forgery	113	24	89
Larceny, grand	2,413	347	2,066
Murder	78	15	63
Picking pockets	303	24	279
Receiving stolen goods	255	3	252
Robbery	130	11	119

In making this comparison we have sought absolute exactness, and if we have not attained the precise truth, it is because the tables compared do not cover exactly the same period of time. The Police year ends with the 31st day of October, and the Judicial year with the 31st day of December, but this variance of time is wholly insufficient to account for the frightful discrepancy apparent in these figures.

No facts have been lately given to the public so freighted with concern to the whole community as those embodied in these tables, and the public interest seems to require explicit answer as to what has become of the great army of arrested criminals left totally unaccounted for by the records. Where are the 63 murderers and the 688 ruffians who sought to be such? Where are the 63 incendiaries, the 12 bigamists, the 476 burglars, the 89 forgers, the 2,066 thieves, the 279 pickpockets, the 252 receivers of stolen goods, and the 119 robbers? These are questions for the authorities to consider, and until they are satisfactorily answered it is apparent that there is great remissness somewhere. Either the Police are constantly making large numbers of the most unwarranted arrests, or they and the judicial authorities are continually and unblushingly engaged in compounding felonies. Either state is sufficiently disgraceful for the City, and the only people with good reason to be content are the criminals, who can from these tables calculate how remote are the chances that their crimes will ever meet with due punishment.

Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association was held last evening. The annual report of the Board of Directors was submitted. From this it appears that the library now numbers 22,000 volumes; that the circulation from Jan. 25, the date of opening the library, until March, 18 was 8,722, and for the last thirty days the circulation has averaged 200 books daily. The total cost of the land and building was $149,295 96, and of furniture and fixtures $8,404 19. The total receipts of the library for the year amounted to $7,704 91, and the expenditures to $7,608 66, and the balance on hand $96 25. There are now 1,897 members, 236 permanent memberships at $500; 332 life memberships at $100, and 56 at $50; 9 honorary members, and 1,265 annual members at $5. The donations of books to the library during the year were 64 volumes and 53 pamphlets. The reading-room contains 250 newspapers, magazines and reviews, and is largely resorted to by members, both ladies and gentlemen. This part of the building is of considerable importance, and this appears to be properly appreciated by those who provide the reading matter, and those who avail themselves of its privileges. The reading-room alone is worth membership, as it contains all the luxuries that the literature of the day furnishes. Mr. S. B. NOYES is the librarian. His labors for the Association have been arduous and incessant, and they have been successful. He is ably and conscously assisted by Mr. WILLIS A. BARDWELL, Misses S. O. ANTHONY, A. E. ANTHONY, E. H. C. ELDER, MARY GOODING and E. J. MOORE. There is accommodation on the first floor of the library for 50,000 volumes, and space in the upper floor for 50,000 more. With a view to providing new books to meet the increasing taste and demands of the membership, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN offered to pay $20,000, in yearly sums of $5,000, if before the 1st of April other $30,000 was raised, so as to make a fund of $50,000. Up to date the sum of $16,000 has been raised, and the balance is expected to be in the hands of the Treasurer in due time.

Sentence of Cunningham for Bigamy—He Reapeats His Story About the Rogers Murder.

In the Westchester County Court of Sessions, Wednesday, CUNNINGHAM, the bigamist, who recently endeavored to create a sensation by making a false statement with regard to the circumstances of the Rogers murder, was brought to trial. The principal witnesses against him were GILBERT WEYMAR, the father of the Tarrytown miss whom he married first, and Miss EIGHMER, the one whom he charged with complicity in the Rogers murder. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of the crime of which he stood accused without any hesitation. When the verdict had been returned the Judge asked him what he had to say against the passing of sentence upon him. CUNNINGHAM spoke half an hour in reply to the question, and undertook, in vindication of the second marriage, to renarrate the story about the Rogers murder, published a fortnight since in the columns of the TIMES. The Court stopped him, however, before he proceeded far, and pronounced sentence upon him. He was condemned to hard labor at Sing Sing for five years, the Judge for having him (CUNNINGHAM) committed to the Penitentiary as much as the law would allow; and the Jury for having acted so promptly in the premises. He was yesterday removed from White Plains to Sing Sing. Before going he lavished his farewells affectionately among the White Plains officials, and took occasion to say that after his release he would marry a wife for every month of his confinement. He was asked at Court whether he had ever been incarcerated for crime. He refused to reply, but has intimated to his fellow-prisoners that he had been confined on the same charge as that for which he was on Tuesday sentenced, in the States of New-Jersey and Michigan.

A Valuable Collection of Books.

The widow of the late Dr. ENOS, of Brooklyn, has presented his valuable medical library to the Long Island Historical Society. It consists of 815 bound volumes and 74 unbound volumes, besides a large number of pamphlets. The collection is particularly rich in medical journals and in surgical treatises. Among the journals are the Dublin *Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, 53 volumes; Edinburgh *Medical and Surgical Journal*, 78 volumes; *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, 49 volumes; *Journal of the Pathological Society of London*, 9 volumes; *Guy's Hospital Reports*, 20 volumes; New-York *Journal of Medicine*, 34 volumes, and 28 volumes of the London *Lancet*, which happen to be the volumes needed to complete a set of that important publication. Many of the special treatises in the collection are works of high cost. The medical department of the Society's library, including these books, now contains over 1,500 volumes of medical works, all of them valuable and of great importance to students.

Suicide by a Sailor.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of HENRY COOK, a German sailor, who committed suicide on Wednesday evening by hanging himself in the cellar of No. 57 Market-street. He had been a lodger in the house for some time, always repairing there upon his return from voyages, and latterly had been very dissipated. During his last stay in the house his intemperance had been especially noticeable, and as he had on a prior occasion been sent to Bellevue Hospital with delirium tremens, some watch was kept upon his movements. His absence was not, however, noted, and he was first seen suspended from the cellar beams by some boys in the street, who peered down upon him through the area grating. The alarm being given, the inmates went to the cellar and cut him down, but he had already been dead for some time. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Last evening a very pleasant musical and literary entertainment was given by the children of the Home for the Friendless, in the chapel No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street. There was a numerous audience present, and the affair passed off with entire satisfaction to all. The proceeds are to be applied to the erection of a new building for the Industrial School, which is to be located in West Forty-second-street.

Rev. Mr. MARTIN, of Brooklyn, will lecture on "The Pacific Coast and the Pacific Railroad," this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue.

GEORGE M. BEARD, M. D., will lecture, this evening, in the parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle, on "Stimulants and Narcotics."

Professor GUYOT continued last night his series of interesting lectures on primeval man. As in the previous two discourses, he discussed the crustacea, flora and fauna of the earth during the periods prior to man's existence upon it, and illustrated them with colored drawings. At a future day he will give theories regarding the first appearance of human beings.

The interest manifested in the success of the poultry exhibition continues. The doors are open from early in the day till a late hour in the evening, and the number of visitors continues to increase from day to day. It is expected that the Fair will close on Saturday evening. This evening the awards will be declared.

About 5 o'clock yesterday evening, as Ex-Mayor HARPER was driving on Fifth-avenue, with his daughter, near Forty-fifth-street, his horses got frightened, and ran away. At the corner of Fifty-first-street the carriage was overthrown, and Mr. HARPER seriously injured. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. Miss HARPER was but slightly injured, and was taken home.

About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out at No. 158 Chambers-street, originating on the first floor, occupied by WM. J. STITTS & CO., Knickerbocker Coffee and Spice Mills. The damage on the stock and building amounted to $5,000. Fully insured.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the basement of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, occupied by the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany. The fire was caused by the ignition of the draperies of the altar from a candle, but being quickly extinguished little damage was done.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday appointed Detective KELSO a Roundsman, in accordance with the recommendation of Superintendent KENNEDY. Roundsman KELSO has been in charge of the Detective Squad since the dismissal of Captain YOUNG, and will continue in that position for the present.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the building corner of Houston and Mercer streets, occupied by Mr. RODMAN. The fire was caused by an explosion of gas which had escaped during the day. Damage trifling.

Two false fire alarms were rung yesterday evening from down-town stations.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the Church of St. Michael, corner of Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, caused by a lighted candle falling and setting fire to the drapery around the altar. The church was damaged about $1,000, which was fully covered by insurance.

The Police-boat *Metropolitan*, Captain HART, while going alongside of the ship *Volunteer*, bursted her steampipe and was totally disabled. She was taken in tow by the United States revenue-steamer *Jasmine*, Captain PIERSON, and towed to her dock.

Three shad were taken yesterday at Staten Island by Captain DAVID BURGHER.

GABRIEL J. WOLFF, No. 251 East Tenth-street, who was committed on a verdict of a Coroner's jury charging him with causing the death of MAGDALENA PHILIPPI by an abortion, was yesterday admitted to bail by Coroner ROLLINS, and, having given a bond in $6,000 for his appearance, was discharged.

The gas exploded, yesterday morning, in the apartments of WILLIAM REDMAN, on the second floor of No. 17 West Houston-street, setting fire to the premises and doing considerable damage to property.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, No. 53 Catharine-street, died yesterday, and a certificate of burial was given, which was rejected by the Board of Health, as the deceased had not had medical attendance since Jan. 30. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest in the case and gave a burial permit.

Brooklyn.

The United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, for the trial of criminal cases, will open on Monday.

DANIEL REUTHER, the German who is charged with arson, and who has been under examination for two days before Justice CORNWELL, was, yesterday, held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The evidence against him is merely circumstantial.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN is to lecture on "Venice," at the Athenæum, next Monday evening, for the benefit of the Church of the Redeemer Parochial Association.

New-Jersey.

Many members of the Clinton-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, gave a pleasant surprise party on Wednesday evening to their pastor, Rev. S. B. ROONEY, at his residence, No. 1 Lawrence-street. The reverend gentleman was the recipient on the occasion of a purse containing $100. An exceedingly pleasant evening was passed.

A new law annexes Elizabeth, part of Staten Island and Port Johnson to the collection district of Perth Ambey, with Newark as port of entry. The services of Mr. JABEZ B. COOLEY, of Elizabeth, have therefore been dispensed with.

On the question of allowing meadow owners to drain their lands, a vote was taken recently at Burlington, when 300 voted against it. Those in favor of the measure stayed away from the polls, and contented themselves with signing a petition representing $858,050.

On Wednesday morning, Rev. A. J. DARCEY, R. C. paster of Madison, died suddenly at his residence. On St. Patrick's Day he delivered an impressive sermon of an hour and a half's duration, and the excitement of the occasion, connected with the effects of a sun-stroke received some time ago, are supposed to have been the cause of death.

The Baptists of South Jersey have already contributed $25,000 to build the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton.

The statistical report of the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference shows an increase of 956 members and 11 churches; total number of members, 26,227; deaths, 257; probationers, 5,053; local preachers, 172; baptized, 2,116; churches 225, valued at $1,466,425; parsonages 82, valued at $243,450; Conference claims, $6,000; missionary money, $11,000; Sunday Schools, 319; teachers, 5,106; scholars, 28,361; volumes in library, 81,966.

One thousand potters at Trenton are on strike. The employers want to decrease the wages; the men want an increase.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25—11 A. M.

The following are the opening prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for Money	93¼
Consols for Account	93¼
United States Five-twenties	83¼
Erie Railway shares	24¼
Illinois Centrals	97

The Stock Market is generally steady.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 23.

United States Five-twenties, 87⅛@87¼ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 25—11 A. M.

COTTON—To-morrow being Good Friday, the Cotton and other markets will be closed. For that reason the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Circular has been issued this week one day earlier than usual, and contains the following statistics; The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, of which exporters took 8,000, and speculators 10,000. The market has been generally quiet and steady, except for the last day or two, when an increased activity has been noticed. The following are the authorized quotations of American descriptions:

This week.	Last week.
Middling Uplands...12¼d.	Middling Uplands...12d.
Middling Orleans...12¾d.	Middling Orleans...12¼d.

The total stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 258,000 bales, of which 116,000 are American.

The market to-day opens active, though prices are unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 18,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 8d. ℔ cental for California White, and 8s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 23s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. ℔ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 29s. 6d. for New. Oats, 3s. 4d. ℔ bushel. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 41s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 100s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 75s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 76s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 62s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. for Pine. Petroleum, 9d. @10d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 8¾d. for Refined. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 30s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.

Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. @£10 15s. ℔ ton. Tallow, 47s. ℔ cwt. Sperm Oil, £104 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Sugar, 39s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 25.

Petroleum, 55¾f. @56f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Thursday, March 25.

COTTON—The market is buoyant, both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 144f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings afloat, 144f. 50c.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25—1 P. M.

United States Five-twentics are quiet at previous prices. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 25—1 P. M.

COTTON—There is not as much activity as at the opening, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will not exceed 15,000 bales. The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 417,000 bales, of which 109,000 are from the United States.

PROVISIONS—Bacon 62s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Thursday, March 25.

COTTON—The market opens firmer at 144¼f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 145¼f. for Low Middlings afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 25—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm. There has been some business doing in Cotton afloat to-day. Sales were made at 12¾d. ℔ lb. for Middling Uplands.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer, and better prices are realized.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is active.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £84,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25—4:30 P. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for money and 93¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 25—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The following are the closing prices: Middling Uplands, 12¼d. @12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. @12¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White.

LONDON, Thursday, March 25.

Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton. Sugar active, both on the spot and afloat. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9¼d. ℔ gallon. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 25—Evening.

United States Bonds firm; Five-twenties 1862 closed at 87⅛@87¼.

PARIS, Thursday, March 25.

Bourse dull; Rentes, 70f. 30c. The amount of specie in the Bank of France has increased 20,000,000f. during the past week.

HAVRE, Thursday, March 25—Evening.

Cotton on spot closed at 145f. for Tres Ordinaire.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 25.

EXCHANGE on New-York firm and unchanged. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5 @$6 25. WHEAT easier and declined 1c. @1¼c.; No. 1, $1 13@$1 16; No. 2, $1 10@$1 10¾; No. 3, $1 03@$1 04. CORN less active and weaker; new, 54¾c. @54¾c.; no grade, 52¼c. @54c. RYE in fair demand and advanced ¾c.; No. 1, $1 21@$1 21½. BARLEY dull with a small business doing; No. 2, $1 70; rejected, $1 30. WHISKY, 89c. @90c. PORK quiet and steady at $31. LARD quiet and steady at 18c. Sweet-pickled HAMS in fair demand; Country, 15¼c.; City, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS firmer and active;